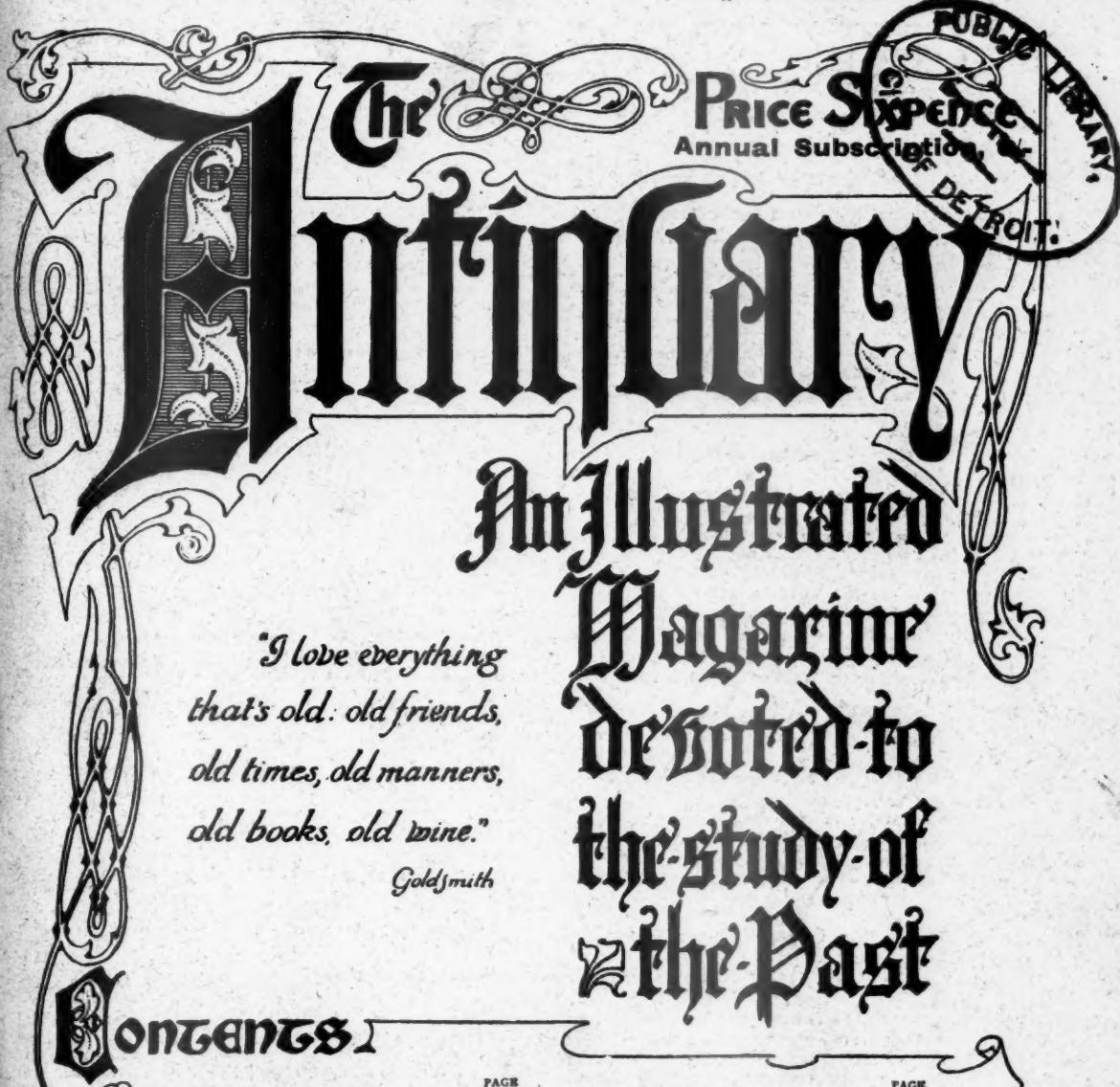


May, 1911.

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The Antiquary.



MAY, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

THE Department of Architecture and Sculpture of the Victoria and Albert Museum has recently acquired two important examples of early French Gothic art, which are now on view in Room 8 immediately to the right of the main entrance. One of these, a cluster of five detached grey marble shafts, with united bases and capitals of stone, is said to have come from Villemer, a little village between Fontainebleau and Nemours, where it appears to have stood at the corner of a small cloister. The boldly-cut foliage and grotesque heads on the capitals are of a very early type, recalling the similar work on the north door of Chartres and the west door of Notre-Dame at Paris in the first half of the thirteenth century. The other is a beautiful early fourteenth-century statue in sandstone of the Virgin and Child, said to have come from Ecouen; the type is a traditional Parisian one, and the treatment of figure and drapery is closely akin to that in the admirable reliefs on the northern apsidal chapels of Notre-Dame, which were probably executed between 1296 and 1316 under the direction of Pierre de Chelles. The upper part of the body of the Child is unfortunately lost, but in spite of this the statue is a singularly charming example of the mediæval sculpture of the Ile-de-France at what is, perhaps, the most gracious point in its development.



For some years past the known site of a Romano-British settlement at the northern

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extremity of the town of Kettering has been yielding various objects of interest. During the last year or two, however, owing to the systematic excavation of part of the site by ironstone digging, the finds have naturally increased in number and importance. The digging is still proceeding, so that at the moment it is hardly worth while giving an exhaustive account of the recent results. It may, however, shortly be stated that the usual items of pottery, utensils, ornaments, and coins found on a settlement of this character are all present, though so far the traces of buildings are small. We hope later on, when the site has been further explored, to give a more detailed account.



The *Athenaeum* of April 8 says: "The exhibition in the Castel S. Angelo, which forms part of the patriotic celebrations in Rome, and was opened last week, comprises a very interesting section dealing with Roman topography from the fifteenth century onwards. Among the plans and panoramas is the unique 'Cartaro' of 1576 and the panorama of very large dimensions made for Paul V., of which only three examples are known. Other notable exhibits are Heemskerck's beautiful drawings of the Septizonium, numerous drawings by Vanvitelli, and a large series of water-colours by Roesler Franz, 'Roma sparita,' a melancholy record of the many changes which have taken place in the Eternal City within comparatively recent years."



We mentioned in a brief note last month that the Cambridge Antiquarian Society will hold from May 15-20, in the Guildhall, Cambridge, an Exhibition of Stuart and Cromwellian relics. From further information we gather that the collection will be of unusual interest and importance. It will cover the period from the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, till the death of the Cardinal, Duke of York, in 1807. Collectors like Lord Dillon, Earl Sandwich, Earl Denbigh, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Moray, Prince Duleep Singh, Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., and Mr. Berney Ficklin, besides several museums and the local colleges, are lending their treasures. Sidney Sussex College is lending its famous portrait of Oliver Crom-

X

well by Cooper. Many of the personal relics which attracted such attention at the London Stuart Exhibition in 1888 will be on view at Cambridge. The Curator, specially appointed by the Council of the Exhibition, is Mr. W. B. Redfern, D.L., one of our contributors, who is himself showing gloves of King Charles I. and of Oliver Cromwell. There is every indication that the exhibition will be on a considerable scale, and will be worth going a long way to see.



A gold coin of Valentinianus II. (A.D. 375-392) was found at Cheddar at the end of March in the course of removing gravel from the cliff side. Some 100 bronze coins were also found, besides a portion of a Roman bronze armlet. Near the armlet were unearthed a skull, five lower jawbones, fragments of bone, hair ornaments studded with bronze, a portion of a bronze brooch, several other human bones, and many pieces of pottery, some containing beautiful patterns.



Mr. Alderman Jacob writes as follows:—"The great works at Winchester Cathedral for practically putting in new foundations to preserve the vast historic structure for all time have resulted in the discovery of quite a large collection of antiquities from Roman to recent times. The underpinning process is now in full operation under the wall of the south aisle of the nave, which has 'spread,' and may have possibly to be buttressed, as it once was, by the Norman or later cloister. Some 9 feet beneath the present surface there has been found a fine fragment of tessellated pavement in three coloured tesserae, red, black, and white, with a circular design. Mr. Ferrar, the able and intelligent manager for Messrs. Thompson, of Peterborough, had the pavement lifted entire, and it has found a temporary shelter in the ancient entrance to the Priors' Hall (the Deanery), where are reset other fragments of Roman pavement. A few days since, close to the site of the above tesserae, but rather lower in the earth, the workmen found a Roman vessel of dull buff pottery, which had its mouth covered with fragments of pottery. The workmen got the vessel out without injury. It was, save the moulded lip, perfect. It exactly

resembles in character and shape some vessels figured by the late Llewellynn Jewitt in his great work on pottery, and found by him in a Roman pottery at Headington, Oxfordshire. It tapers to a rounded point at the base, and must have, before its conversion to cinerary purposes, have been bedded in sand or earth, and used for liquid of some sort. There were never any handles. The water-logged soil had filled the vessel, but amongst this were human bones, the result of cremation in Roman or Romano-British times. Not far off a coin of Magnus Maximus was found, also a rude and broken copy of a Roman lamp. Some light on the date of the burial may be thrown by two coins found close to the urn, tesserae, etc.—a bronze coin of Claudius and another of Nero. The tradition that the Cathedral occupies the site of important Roman residences, and even a temple, seems amply verified by the discoveries made all round and under the Norman foundations. Close to the site of the above room, if such a word is appropriate, a thick semicircular wall was uncovered, built of flint, with reddish 'Roman' mortar. It is thought by Mr. Ferrar, who takes the greatest interest in the antiquities, that this is part of a large well or dipping-place, for part of a step was found within the walls. The spreading of the wall on this south side of the church has affected the upper part of Wykham's beautiful chantry, but not seriously. That great architect prepared this in his lifetime, and carried out a critical operation—viz., cutting in half each of the vast Norman piers, he cased with his Perpendicular work, and situated on the east and west ends of the chantry, and replacing the destroyed stonework with the chantry walls, altar, niches, and statues. At that time the cloisters existed, and their removal in Elizabeth's reign may have contributed to later weakness in walls. The Fabric Fund of £100,000 still requires a few thousands to complete it. An anonymous donor has just given £1,000, and about £8,000 is required to finish the Fund, and, we hope, the vast task of new and imperishable foundations of the 'mausoleum of the Seed of Cerdic,' of Canute and his son, and later Princes, prelates, and great founders of charities and schools."

The *Architect* of March 24 remarks: "The magnificent collection bequeathed by the late Mr. George Salting to the Victoria and Albert Museum has now been arranged in accordance with the testator's wishes—'kept all together according to the various specialities of my exhibits.' The salient characteristic of the collection is the uniformly high standard of the various items included; therefore, from the standpoint of a student who aims at designing or producing artistic things which he may reasonably hope will to-day find purchasers, the Salting collection of *objets de luxe* represents rather the unattainable ideal for which he may vainly hope to obtain commissions, than examples of the class of work for which he may expect to find a ready market. Only a millionaire could afford to fill his house with furniture and equipment of the quality that is here displayed.

"The scope of the collection is an exceedingly wide one, and embraces examples of practically the whole of the artistic crafts in every material—metal, wood, stone, pottery, glass, ivory, textiles, all are included, together with miniatures and engravings; and in each department we have the work of the best masters, and often specimens of their best work."

The bequest occupies four rooms on the first and two rooms on the second floor. The greater part of the collection bequeathed by Mr. Salting was for many years exhibited on loan in the South Court, but the miniatures, the medals and plaquettes, the Japanese ivories and sword-guards, and most of the lacquer, bronzes, and furniture, etc., are now exhibited at South Kensington for the first time.

During April a comprehensive exhibition of ancient and beautiful embroideries and lace, ecclesiastical and domestic, was held at the Royal School of Art Needlework, in the Exhibition Road, S.W. Specially remarkable was the princely gift of a complete set of ecclesiastical vestments which was made by the Venetian Republic to Pope Clement XIII. These vestments are very exquisitely embroidered, the delicate work and perfect colouring in chasuble, dalmatics,

maniples, and stoles being particularly noticeable. It will be remembered that the Rezzonico Palace (the residence of Cardinal Rezzonico before he was raised to the Holy See) in modern days became the home of Robert Browning. A small group of Stuart embroidery, and a few examples of petit-point from the Montague Guest Collection, may also be noted. In another room was to be found some wonderful old lace, including specimens of rose-point, point-de-Venise, Sicilian, and the rare and exquisite point d'Argentin, contrasting admirably with a few pieces of Carrick-ma-Cross and old English white embroidery.



The Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for 1910 records extensive building operations and improvements. The chief addition to the Museum during the year was the series of Late Celtic relics discovered at the Meare Lake village in May and June, during the excavations conducted by Mr. A. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray. Many other lesser collections and antiquities have been also added.



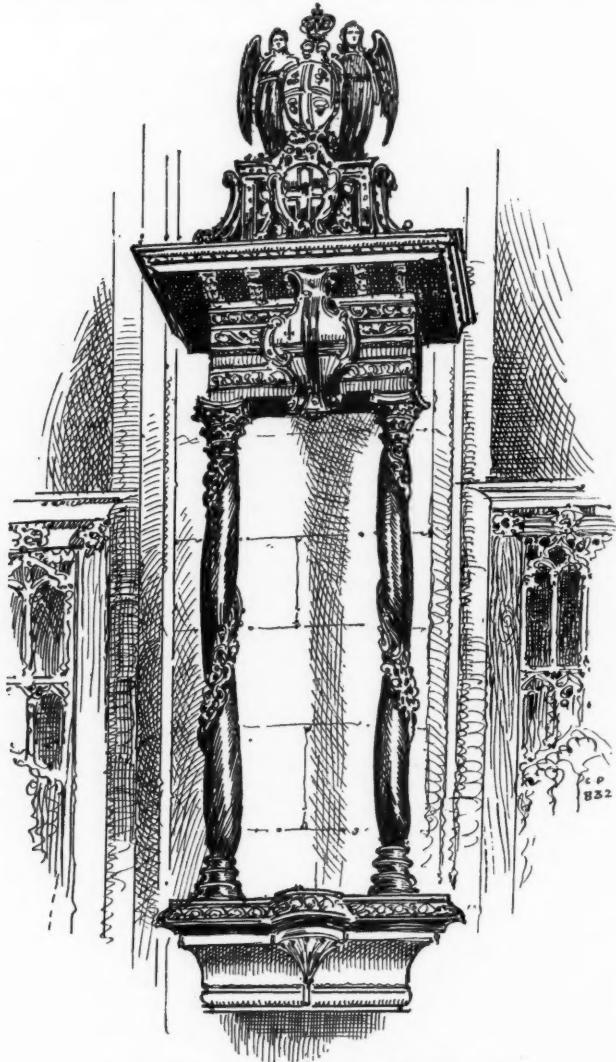
The Third Interim Report of the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1910, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, extracted from the *Proceedings* of the Dorset Field Club, has been issued in pamphlet form. It is much longer and more exhaustive, and is more copiously illustrated, than its two predecessors. A noticeable new feature is a sketch-plan, which many antiquaries will find extremely helpful. The pressure upon our space forbids any detailed notice of this important Report, which deserves careful study. Copies are sold for the benefit of the Excavation Fund at 1s. (1s. 1d. by post), and may be obtained from the author, at Taunton Castle, or from the Secretary of the Fund, Captain J. E. Acland, Dorchester. The excavations will not be renewed until the summer and early autumn of 1912.



We reproduce the interesting illustration on the next page by the kind permission of the *City Press*. "This beautiful sword-rest," says our contemporary, "is, we believe, unique, so far as the City is concerned. It consists of oak, and not, as usual in the case of such

rests, of iron. The rest was placed in position in 1664 during the year of office of Lord Mayor Sir John Lawrence. It bears

to its present position on one of the pillars taking place on the reseating of the church some years ago."



A SWORD-REST AT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE.

the Arms of Charles II., the City, and Sir John, and is surmounted by the Royal Crown. Originally the rest was placed at the end of the Lord Mayor's pew, removal

Mr. Athelstan Riley has been demolishing an old house, the Maison d'Anciente, he owns at La Moye, Jersey. In the course of the work the men engaged upon it found, on

March 23 or 24, in a hole in a wall thirteen spade guineas of Charles II.'s time. This find was amusingly exaggerated in not a few of the London newspapers. In a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* and elsewhere the coins became 200 in number, and the world was also informed quite gratuitously that "a second urn was found bearing the monogram of the Emperor Vespasian."

All who are interested in London antiquities must have read with gratification the announcement made towards the end of March that the King had appointed Mr. Harcourt, Lord Esher, and the First Commissioner of Works for the time being, to be Trustees of the projected London Museum, and that His Majesty had graciously placed the State Apartments of Kensington Palace temporarily at the disposal of the Trustees for the exhibition of the collections already and hereafter to be acquired. It is hoped eventually to obtain some permanent and suitable building in which the Museum can be housed. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra have promised a loan of some objects of London interest to the Museum. Mr. Guy Francis Laking of 3, Cleveland Row, St. James's, has been appointed Keeper and Secretary to the Trustees.

The Trustees have issued an appeal for contributions to the Museum by way of gift or loan. They state that they "have received from a generous donor, who desires to remain anonymous, a sum which enables us to lay the foundations of a museum on the lines of the Musée Carnavalet in Paris.

"We have already secured as a nucleus the Hilton-Price Collection of London Antiquities. This fine collection contains specimens of the Stone and Bronze Ages, of the Roman period, of Samian ware vessels imported during the first and second centuries from the South of France, English pottery ranging from Norman times to the last century, English tiles and many pewter vessels and plates, mediæval glass and interesting articles of domestic use, Tudor cloth caps found in the London Ditch, leather work, spear and lance heads, stirrups and spurs, ink-horns of mediæval date, bankers' scales, coins and

tokens and lead crosses from the burial pits on the site of Christ's Hospital, and an infinite variety of other articles of local interest."



The Council of the Photographic Record and Survey of Sussex have issued their Seventh Annual Report, which chronicles much quiet, useful work. We notice with special interest a gift by Mr. J. C. Stenning, the hon. treasurer, of 484 lantern slides. As many of these slides, which represent 150 localities in the county, are from negatives taken thirty or forty years ago, a comparison with more recent photographs of the same subjects cannot fail to be of interest. These county Photographic Surveys—Surrey also has a similar energetic organization—are doing very useful work, and should be supported by all antiquaries. Mr. Stenning's address is Bexley, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.



We take the following paragraph from the *Builder* of April 7: "Mr. Tristram, at a meeting of the Tempera Society on Tuesday last, exhibited a large number of drawings from the wall-paintings in our mediæval churches. It is not generally realized what an immense amount of painted work covered the walls of our churches previous to the Reformation, and how much of this is still in existence, though possibly in a more or less damaged state. As Professor Lethaby pointed out, it was customary to cover the whole interior with decoration in one form or another, and, while the work of English painters was influenced by Byzantine and subsequently by Italian work, there is much possessing marked interest and definite character. Mr. Tristram's valuable labours in reproducing typical examples, and his remarks on the mass of work still but little known, elicited the view that the work of recording such scattered treasures should be taken in hand by an influential society or by the Government. We fear that the latter alternative is too much to expect, but the subject is of so great an interest and artistic value that it would well repay the attention of one of our archaeological societies."



Mr. Sydney Vacher has recently presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum a valuable

series of studies of Pompeian ornament and mural decoration made by him in 1879, and a number of these have now been arranged for exhibition in the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design (Room 70). Among other additions to the exhibition rooms of this Department are a series of tracings of Old English stained glass, chiefly from the Minster and other churches in York, by Mr. Lawrence B. Saint (Room 71); original designs for woven silks, made at Lyons in the second half of the eighteenth century (Room 72); while, to the collection of tools and materials illustrating the process of making Japanese colour-prints, in Room 74, a case has been added containing a set of Japanese brushes (the gift of Mr. B. H. Webb) and original drawings (unused), by Hiroshige, Kuniyoshi, and Kunisada II. In Room 65 a collection of Japanese colour-prints is now exhibited, illustrating the treatment of landscape subjects in this method by various artists.

A find of relics is reported from Wrotham Heath, near Dartford. During excavations on the golf-links, workmen, the newspapers report, unearthed several Roman urns, a quern, and some bronze rings and flanged tiles, all in a good state of preservation.

A meeting of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Scotland was held at Edinburgh on March 28, Sir Herbert Maxwell presiding. The Commission had under consideration the proof-sheets of their third report and relative inventory of monuments and constructions in Caithness, now in the press. With regard to the proposed memorial at Holyrood to the late King Edward, the Commissioners decided to express in the report their sense of the great importance of preserving existing examples of old Edinburgh architecture included in the scope of that scheme. The secretary (Mr. A. O. Curle) reported that work was being organized for a survey of the ancient buildings in burghs, and that a start would be made with the city of Edinburgh. He further reported that preparations for undertaking a survey of the monuments and constructions of Galloway were well advanced, and that the inspection of these would be undertaken in the course of this summer. The Commissioners resolved

to proceed with a survey of the monuments and constructions in the county of Dumfries after that for Galloway has been completed.

In March Mr. St. Clair Baddeley addressed the British and American Archaeological Society at Rome upon the subject of "Astarte-Aphrodite," with special reference to the temple of the Syrian gods recently excavated within the grounds of the Villa Sciarra, on the Janiculum. The lecturer pointed out the assimilative power of the Roman religion, which interwove the cults of foreign divinities with that of the national gods in a manner most convenient for the diverse races of a far-flung Empire. He then traced the influence of the Semitic worship of Astarte upon Aryan civilization, and showed that the Goddess of Fortune, worshipped at Antium and Praeneste, was only a disguised form of the Eastern deities known under the generic name of Gad. Mr. Baddeley further illustrated by means of lantern slides the systematic practice, revealed by the principal statues found on the Janiculum, of bisecting the cranium horizontally—a practice due to the rite of anointing, and analogous to the tonsure of the priests of Isis. After describing the various functions of Astarte and the forms under which she was worshipped, ranging from a white cone of stone up to the Aphrodite of Melos, the lecturer demonstrated the spread of her cult from Amathus and Paphos in Cyprus throughout the Hellenic world.

A landslip at Thorpe, near Aldeburgh, on the Suffolk coast, caused by an unusually high tide, has brought to light a miscellaneous assortment of coins and other relics. An inquest was held at Aldeburgh, in the old Moot Hall, on April 13, concerning the finding of the various articles, which the Crown sought to prove were treasure-trove. Mr. Vulliamy, Coroner for East Suffolk, conducted the inquiry, which was attended by the Superintendent of Police, representing the Crown, and the Receiver of Wrecks. Evidence was given by a divisional officer of coastguards (Lewis Dennis), who produced a large quantity of the coins and other articles found. Evidence was also given by the fishermen and those who picked up the coins, etc. In cross-examination by the Police

Superintendent the witnesses stated that the coins were picked up above the normal high-water mark. Alfred Alexander, an old fisherman who has been collecting coins on the beach at Thorpe for many years, made the most valuable discoveries. His finds included the only gold coin found. He also found a number of buckles and pins. This witness explained that a number of old wells had been exposed, and in them were discovered some pottery.



The principal witness was Miss Nina Layard, of Ipswich, a well-known East Anglian archaeologist. Miss Layard said of the 110 articles found 86 were of no practical value. These comprised eighteen Georgian coins, all halfpence; fifteen Victorian coins, mostly pence and halfpence; one Edward VII. coin; two foreign coppers; eleven Nuremberg tokens; three tradesmen's tokens of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; and other unrecognizable and broken coins. The twenty-four other coins included one gold Ludovic Louis X., ten Henry III. and Edward I. coins, one Henry VII., two Henry VIII., one James I., six Charles I., and one James II. coins. Seventeen of these coins were silver, and, with the exception of two, they were all silver pennies and halfpennies. The other articles or coins found were bronze or brass. There was also the bronze top of a purse of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The articles and coins found ranged from 1216 to Edward VII. Speaking of the numerous wells that had been exposed, Miss Layard said they contained what she believed was fourteenth-century pottery, which was evidently used for domestic purposes. She was strengthened in this idea because all around the wells were the foundations of houses. The jury came to the conclusion that the finds were not treasure-trove.



The annual Congress of Archaeological Societies will be held at Burlington House on July 5.



The Morant Club, of Essex, have issued their first annual report, which records a

year of active work with very limited funds. In July the large conical mound in the grounds of the Manor-House at Lexden was opened, but with no results of archaeological value, the mound appearing to have been previously rifled. Investigations of two hitherto unrecorded prehistoric sites near Rayleigh have been made, and exploration of two remarkable groups of mounds on the marshes near Maldon and Hull Bridge, respectively, have been begun. The Club co-operated with the Barking Urban District Council in excavating the site of the ancient Abbey. A separate interim report concerning this work has been issued; but "the results, though of considerable interest, are small in comparison with what might have been expected on such a site." Other work is mentioned, and the formation of the Club has certainly been amply justified. During the present year the Club's Committee hope, they say, "to carry out investigations in connection with the mounds at Hull Bridge, the large tumulus at East Mersea, a supposed pile-dwelling at Woodham Walter, and a remarkable pottery site on the Thames bank near Tilbury. Further, if a special fund can be raised, it is hoped that a systematic examination may be made of the Roman City of Othona, at Bradwell. This was very imperfectly explored in 1866, and there is reason to believe that most interesting results might be obtained from a more thorough investigation."



The *Globe* of April 6 says that the archaeological excavations in Nubia which have recently been undertaken by the Survey Department of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Excavations were conducted at Bega, Shellal, Khor Bahan, and other important sites. The first pre-dynastic remains met with were at Shellal. The bodies, which had mostly been buried in the usual contracted position, were found lying on their left side, and were in each case accompanied by hematite pottery of superior workmanship. In one grave a most unusual number of bodies had been buried, no less than twenty-five persons of both sexes.

At Khor Bahan some very ancient graves

were examined, but the bodies in these graves, though in a perfect state of preservation, were so fragile that it was found impossible to remove them. Many graves of a later period were found covered with drift sand, but on removing this, some pottery, slate palettes, axe-heads, and beads were brought to light. Between Shellal and Dehmir some graves of the Pharaonic age were cleared, but owing to the infiltration of the Nile, especially at Shellal, the graves were found to be so damp that most of the bodies had perished and crumbled away at the slightest touch. None of the bodies had been bandaged in the Egyptian style, but occasionally they were found covered with reed mats or skins.



In the presence of the King and Queen of Italy and the German Crown Prince and Princess the Archaeological Exhibition in Rome was opened on April 8 at the Baths of Diocletian. Professor Lanciani in a speech explained what had been done in restoring the celebrated baths, which were for many years occupied by wine shops and covered with coal deposits.

All the thirty-six provinces of the Roman Empire in Europe, Africa, and Asia have contributed to the exhibition (says a Reuter telegram). The exhibition contains twelve sections, the principal of which are Rome itself and the provinces of Spain, the three Gauls, Britain, Helvetia, Egypt, Numidia, Mauretania, Belgica, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Germany, and Pannonia. Germany is largely represented, and the Emperor himself sent as his own gift a magnificent reproduction of the wolf and pine cone of Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedral. Greece has the most complete show, while Great Britain, in strange contrast with her splendid exhibit of fine arts, is in this display at the Baths of Diocletian scarcely represented.



On the "Petite Noblesse" of the Continent.

By S. H. SCOTT.



HERE has always been some misunderstanding in England with regard to the lower nobility which, with slight variations of status, is common to the countries of Western Europe with the exception of England. For one reason or another, the equivalent rank in England became merged in other classes as feudal conditions gave way to modern, so that we do not even possess a term in colloquial English which is synonymous with the French *petite noblesse* or the German *Nieder-Adel*; for the expression "minor nobility," which some writers have applied to English gentlemen, is, as we hope to be able to show, misleading, and due to a misconception. Consequently, the expression "noble" is by some understood to imply more than in reality it does, while others, going to the opposite extreme, unduly depreciate a rank which is too widespread to accord with English notions. To avoid confusion, the French word *noblesse* will be a convenient term to use in this special sense, as implying something different to our English conception of nobility.

What, then, do we understand by the untitled noblesse of the Continent? To arrive at a precise definition of the lower noblesse is not easy. Down to a certain period the way is much more clear, for the Continental noblesse is in some respects a perpetuation of mediæval ideas which were held in England as in the rest of feudal Europe, and is based on the broad distinction of free and unfree, of the division between the military and the non-military classes.

When we speak of "gentle" and "simple" we are using the equivalents of the French words *gentil* and *roturier*, and the term "gentleman" includes all those classes which ranked above the yeoman, or *valettus*.

Sir George Sitwell points out (*The Ancestor*, i. 58) that till the fifteenth century the expression "gentleman," to denote a separate class between esquires and yeomen, is not found. The lowest rank of gentility was that

of the esquires, and "gentleman" means a nobleman—*gentilhomme* in French, and *Edelmann* in German. Sir George Sitwell makes this very clear and definite, but the fact was laid down already by some of the seventeenth-century writers, and is accepted by Dr. Burnett (Woodward and Burnett, *Treatise on Heraldry*, 1892), although he seems to be in error in his further conclusions. The grants of nobility in 1448-49 to Nicholas Cloos and Roger and Thomas Keys, who had been engaged in the works at King's College and Eton (*Herald and Genealogist*, i. 45) are quoted by both writers. The grants are nothing unusual in English practice, for, as Sir George Sitwell remarks, England had previously been a great Continental power, and English Kings made grants of nobility or gentility to their French as well as to their English subjects.

So far so good. But from this time onwards, when a new gentry was arising and mediæval social conditions were giving way to modern, our difficulties of definition begin, for in the next century, apparently, the word "gentleman" acquires a new meaning, and a gentleman in England is so styled because he can keep up a certain standard of living, precisely as we use the expression (coupled with its secondary meaning with regard to an unwritten code of manners) at the present day. This is the fundamental difference between the Continental conception of noblesse and the English idea of gentility.

In England the yeoman or tradesman who bought land and a good house became a gentleman in right of his purchase. He was a gentleman because he lived in a gentleman's house. But in France, though he might base his claim to be ennobled on the fact that he was living *gentillement*, he did not become *gentil* till ink was set to his patent, and to-day you may find in Germany families whose ancestors for generations have been officers of the army or members of the learned professions, gentlemen by all the canons of English judgment, who are nevertheless outside the pale of the lower nobility, ineligible for presentation at Court, and to that extent in an inferior position to the ennobled parvenu. Perhaps a man may be descended from ancestors whose position as doctors of law gave them *ex officio* the rank

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of noblesse, and the privilege of being classed in the sumptuary laws with the knights. No matter; the hereditary character of the rank of these *Gelehrter-Adel* was always in doubt, and, unless a patent has been obtained, their descendants, although they may have been men of learning and culture since the sixteenth century, are in no wise noble. We cannot therefore say that any longer we may consider gentility and noblesse as equivalent terms.

Scarcely a less important difference is the view with regard to trade in England and on the Continent. Commerce is incompatible with the Continental idea of noblesse. Any sort of traffic, even in agricultural produce, was derogatory to the noble; and though in practice, no doubt, the land-owning noblesse were not averse to such profits of farming as might come their way, it was actually provided by the edicts of Lorraine and Bar that any bartering or any form of profitable labour exposed the noble to the risk of the loss of his nobility.

Not so was it with the English gentleman. Not only were the ranks of the citizens and merchants constantly recruited from the knightly classes, but gentlemen of ancient family were in no wise held to suffer loss of dignity by their change of condition. Mr. Oswald Barron, writing in the Introduction to *Northamptonshire Families*, puts it aptly. He says: "The younger sons [of the long-descended squire] followed honest trades without shame. . . . Squire Poyntz of Midgarn might tell the generations of his ancient Norman stock undisturbed by the fact that, as the son of a London undertaker and upholsterer, he was born over the shop in Cornhill."

Then we must touch upon the statement, which has been somewhat vehemently insisted on of late by a well-known compiler of heraldic works of reference, to the effect that the grant of coat-armour is in reality a grant of minor nobility, and that all those entitled to arms duly recorded at the College of Arms are (however recent the grant) exactly in the position of the noblesse in the Continental sense.

From what has been already said it will, we think, be evident that there is an essential difference between the English "armigerous

Y

person," as he has been quaintly styled, and the noble across the Channel. As a further consideration, we may remember that, while a grant of arms is in practice open to any person prepared to pay the fees (for the proviso as to suitability is a shadowy one), a grant of noblesse is not, and never has been—in theory, at any rate—open to any applicant at a very moderate figure. Moreover, certain privileges and prerogatives, though not, perhaps, an essential attribute of nobility, have in general been associated with it, and in themselves constituted an effective safeguard against nobility being too easily acquired. While the King of England was scarcely likely to trouble himself because a grant of arms was within the reach of a large number of his subjects, it is scarcely to be expected that a grant of noblesse, conferring important privileges as to remission of taxation, was to be had by all comers prepared to pay a fee which was inconsiderable in proportion to the material advantages which were gained.

But if conclusive proof be needed that an English grant of arms is not the equivalent to a Continental grant of noblesse, it is found in the fact that even on the Continent a grant of arms did not necessarily imply a grant of nobility. Dr. Seyler, in his introductory volume of the new edition of *Siebmacher's Wappenbuch*, quotes instances of grants of arms in which there is no mention of noblesse. For instance, it was not unknown for a grant of arms to be attached to the imperial authorization issued to a notary—a document quite distinct from a patent of nobility. In 1643 such a *Notariats- und Wappenbrief* was granted to one Gabriel Drescher by the Emperor Ferdinand III. The document recites the social privileges accorded to Drescher as a notary, and the duties which he is entitled to perform. It describes the arms granted to him and to his descendants of either sex, but there is no mention of nobility, nor can we conclude that Drescher was already of noble rank, for he is described as "worthy and learned," but not as "noble." In an age that was so prodigal of sonorous adjectives, it is inconceivable that anyone entitled to it would be deprived of an epithet which was bestowed so freely. Moreover, Drescher's

crest is to be placed on a closed tilting helmet, not on the barred *Spangenhelm* appropriated to the noblesse, and claimed also by the *Gelehrter-Adel*.

In fact, although a grant of coat-armour is usually a part of the patent of noblesse, the bearing of arms was a concomitant of noblesse, not the token of it, and arms were borne in the Middle Ages and in later times by those who had no pretensions to nobility.

To sum up, then, we may say that up to the time of the change in the fifteenth century of the old order of things our English gentry were practically the equivalent of the Continental noblesse, but that from the conclusion of the Wars of the Roses a new idea of gentility came into existence with a new gentry. While the practice of creating noblesse or gentility by patent became established on the Continent, in England it soon dropped out of use, so that from this time onwards the Continental noblesse differs essentially, as something strictly defined and rigidly exclusive, from the English notion of a gentleman.

We have no class now corresponding to the Continental lower nobility, save that such of our English families as can boast ancestors who were termed "gentlemen" before the seventh Henry mounted the throne might fairly claim a similar standing with those families of the Continent whose noblesse goes back to the time before the usage of creation by patent was established. These families are called in Germany *Uradel*—that is to say, of the original nobility, as opposed to the *Briefadel* or nobility created by letters patent. Naturally, it is to the *Uradel* that pride of place is given, and our oldest landed families may in that sense claim to be as noble as any of the untitled noblesse.

But those families which have acquired land and fortune at a later date are on a different footing. Above all, English gentlemen are not *nobiles minores* in the Continental sense by virtue of a grant from Heralds' College, and Englishmen may be thankful that economic causes have spared them from the existence of a noble caste, and in consequence from the violent uprising of democracy, as in France, or the narrow class pride of eighteenth-century Germany. No small factor in our national

greatness has been the absence of any marked division between classes, each merging imperceptibly into the other. A wave of snobishness in the eighteenth century attempted to impress upon English society the contempt for honest trade of a French gentleman of fashion, and led to a certain superiority to commerce in genteel circles in Victoria's earlier days. But we are witnessing nowadays a return to the feelings of the preceding centuries, and the readiness of younger sons of our noble families to engage freely in any commercial enterprise is quite in accordance with typically English principles. Even in the fifteenth century the Italian Poggio Bracciolini noticed the freedom with which Englishmen of the higher ranks mingled with those of the trading classes.

Away, then, with those who would prate to us of "armigerous persons" and minor nobles! If manners do not necessarily make a man, they go far, at all events, in making a gentleman, and this is the only basis of gentility which our countrymen will recognize to-day.



A Noteworthy Parish and Library.

BY THE REV. J. B. McGOVERN.

Nor rough nor barren are the winding ways
Of hoar Antiquity, but strown with flowers.
Warton's Sonnet.

"**F**WAS poor when I came to the living; it cost me from time to time much money to purchase books; my successor, peradventure, may experience the same inconvenience; I will therefore, as much as in me lies, prevent it by bequeathing my library in the nature of an heirloom to the living."

The "living" referred to is that of Norton and Lenchwick, situated about two and a half miles north-west of Evesham, in the county and diocese of Worcester; the donor of the "heirloom" was the Rev. Peter Cassy, M.A., and the "library" has (with some exceptions to be dealt with in their

place) been housed since its formation in its original habitat. This orderly sequence of facts, furnished by the above excerpt from a will, provides a triple division of matters which I judge to be of wider than local interest and importance, and thus worthy of permanent record in these columns.

THE PARISH.

Although ecclesiastically recognized as Norton and Lenchwick, this parish actually contains within its circumference of twelve miles three natural districts, with the hamlets or villages of Norton, Lenchwick, and Chadbury, as their centres, and lies in the Vale of Evesham, at the base of a peninsula formed by a curious bend of the Avon. Within its radius, once covered by the great Fechenham Forest, and enclosed legally so recently as 1765, the eye broods over stretches of as yet unspoilt rural England, flecked with fine specimens of black-and-white or timbered cottages, varied by wooded hills and shady knolls, parterred by acres of orchards and cultured and pasture plots, and bounded east and west by the Cotswolds and Malverns. And in the very heart of it nestle quaintly and cosily the old vicarage and still older church, whilst on its southern frontier the destinies of Britain suffered, more than once, fluctuations of a far-reaching character. But as Church land it is more hoary far than those epoch-making periods of history. For while the rapturous songs of Cædmon and the touching story of the passing of Bæda were still resonant in the ears of their countrymen, and half a century before the great Offa came to the Mercian throne, the tract of land with which it was coterminous later had been granted by Ethelred to Ecgwine, third Bishop of the Hwicci, and founder of Evesham Abbey. And Offa is stated to have bestowed upon the latter, some time between 758 and 796, seven manses belonging to it. Even Domesday Book, with its whir of the Norman eagles, is modern faced by such antiquity. And for centuries it played its sacred part unostentatiously, until the Dissolution diverted its fortunes into more turbulent channels, completely changing its subsequent history, both clerical and lay. Varying vicissitudes befell each of its three districts during both periods, the main

features of which it is the purpose of this paper to chronicle.

Norton (or Nortune), though (with Lenchwick) generically signifying the entire parish, is a district *sui juris*, with a village bearing the same name, and fringing the main road between Evesham and Stratford and Birmingham, as its centre. It is a regrettable feature of this place-name that it honours no less than thirty-seven parishes throughout this island, four of which, by a worse freak of nomenclature, are in the Worcester

Bradley, who, in his *The Avon and Shakespeare's Country*, asserts, with a *causa finita est* air which would be amusing were it less irritating, that "Abbots Norton is the full title, derived, of course, from its intimate ancient association with Evesham Abbey."

Intimately associated with the abbey, Norton of course was, seeing that it was its property, and the church was an offshoot from it in the parishioners' behoof, but its "full title" was never other than Norton simply. So at least I gathered from written



NORTON VILLAGE.

diocese. To minimize an inevitable confusion between these, an attempt, more ingenious than accurate, has been made to saddle the Evesham Norton with an unwarrantable affix. T. Nash is regarded as the inventor of the offending addition, for in his *Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, 1799, he states that this village was "called also *Abbots-Norton*, to distinguish it from other places of that name"; and although no other authority for this statement has been discovered, it was perpetuated by the learned Narcissus G. Batt, Vicar of the parish from 1854 to 1891, and more recently by Mr. A. G.

and oral investigations. Possibly some may regard this manufactured place-naming as *non vero, ma ben trovato*, but authenticity is preferable to either invention or dogmatism. Cocksureness is also a doubtful basis for phrase-making. But Nash may have slipped into his bit of history-making by having Abbots - Morton (an altogether different locality, in the vicinity of Church Lench) in his mind.

But whatever its real or imaginary title, Norton fascinates the visitor by its natural and artistic charms. Less rich it may be, and is, than Broadway in old-time, creeper-

mantled stone houses, but its justly famed black-and-white buildings, with finely carved gables and quaint bow-windows, possess an attraction all their own. In these latter, Harvington, its near neighbour, runs it a close second. And yet it owns only one row of such abutting on the road, which is bordered opposite by stately elms; but its specimens are so perfect that they compel the admiration of the passers-by. Moreover, it boasts of neither hostelry nor shop, though it possesses a smithy (quite the equal of either that of "The Village Blacksmith" or of "Le Forgeron" of *Nouveaux Contes à Ninon*) and a working men's club, domiciled also in a timbered edifice, formerly a school-house, and rejoicing in a bell-turret and vane. This latter structure faces the vicarage (of which a word later), and a few brick farm and private houses complete the *tout ensemble* of this interesting village.

Lenchwick, the second district, is centered by an old-world hamlet, lying about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Norton, and forming one of what Bradley accurately (here) terms a "scattered group of hamlets generically known as the Lences." These, known as "the Seven Lences"—all quaint little villages—consist of Lenchwick, Church Lench, Sheriffs' (or Shreve) Lench, Abbots (or Hob, Habbe or Abbe) Lench, Atch (or Acch) Lench, Rouse Lench, and Lench Rondulph, all once within the circuit of the whilom vast Fechenham Forest sung by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*. Nash seems to give only the first four and sixth, though the others must have been known to him—if not personally, through his main authority, Habington. The etymology of "Lench" is obscure, but it is regarded as equivalent to length, meaning, as a place-name, the hill ridges which abound thereabouts, and Lenchwick itself possesses such variants as Lenchewic, Lenchwyke, Lenchwike, and Lenchwyck. The approach to it from Norton lies round by the new parish schools, by way of King's Lane (so called from a tradition that Charles II. escaped by it after his defeat at Worcester in 1651, although New, in his *Evesham*, vaguely says, "Possibly connected with some Cavalier episode"), a pretty elm-bowered road, down which an abrupt turn to the left reveals the hamlet shelving

down picturesquely, with brick and timbered houses alternating pleasantly to right and left. One of the former, part of which is very old, contains two curious mural paintings supposed to represent the parable of the Prodigal Son, which had for many years remained unsuspected beneath a preserving crust of plaster, but which an accident revealed to admiring eyes. "Lenchwick was anciently a parish, though at present [1781] Norton is the only Church," writes Nash, and, to quote *A Short History of the Parish* by the Rev. G. Kenneth M. Green, Vicar of Norton from 1903 to 1907, "it once possessed a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, but now totally destroyed, though traces of its existence remain in the stonework and windows of an old barn of great length." The "old barn" crowns a lift of the road, and presents at least one finely chiselled floriated specimen of this "stonework" to the searching eye of the pedestrian.

But similar débris, though from another source, are easily traceable in this charming rural nook of the Vale of Evesham, for says New, "Near to this spot [the "old barn"] stood, until about a hundred years ago, a stately mansion built by Sir Thomas Bigg. A letter is still extant from Sir Philip Hoby requesting permission from the King's [Henry VIII.] agent to purchase stone from the abbey [Evesham] ruins for building, and there can be little doubt that this house was constructed of the same material. By the 'irony of fate,' this mansion, born of the spoliation of that institution, in its turn fell a prey to the destroyer, and fragments of carved stones telling of Elizabethan days may be found in these barns and other farm buildings within the area of the parish."

There are two points in this passage which seem to call for comment. In the first place, Mr. New clearly states that the "stately mansion" at Lenchwick was "built by Sir Thomas Bigg," and in this he is corroborated by Nash, who also says that "Lenchwick was the seat of Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight, who built a house here"; but, in the next, when he gravely asserts that "this house was constructed of the same material"—i.e., "from the abbey ruins"—and that "fragments of carved stones, telling of Elizabethan

days, may be found within the area of the parish," one is led to ask: "How can these things be?" For, on the one hand, it by no means follows that, because Sir Philip Hoby requested "permission from the King's agent to purchase stone from the abbey ruins for building," that Sir Thomas Bigg erected this house from "the same material"; nor, on the other, because "fragments of carved stones, telling of Elizabethan days, may be found," the house was built from "stone from the abbey ruins." The one statement precludes the other. "Elizabethan days" could hardly have commenced before 1558, whereas "stone from the abbey ruins for building" must have been removed any time between 1539 and 1546, the years which fixed the retirement and death of Abbot Lichfield, the last Abbot of Evesham. If, therefore, the "fragments of carved stones" tell of "Elizabethan days," they could not, on this showing, have been "from the abbey ruins." And if so, the "irony of fate" sentiment collapses baldly. But whatever its constructive materials or ultimate fate, certain is it that the mansion has vanished, and that no traces of it can be found beyond a yard or two of garden wall, and evidences, in a field-path leading from King's Lane, of a moat and avenue of elms, though the historically imaginative faculty can readily conjure up scenes of lordly and funereal splendour here, when the Biggs and Cravens indulged in "revelry by night," and were borne, amid pomp and pageantry, to their Temple of Peace in Norton Church. Lenchwick is also said to have once possessed a water-mill, for which it was assessed, as a monastic manor, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., 1555, at £25 7s. 8d., J. Harrys being "Rent Receiver." Chadbury, the third division of the parish, is situated on the right bank of the Avon, about two miles from Norton village, off the old Worcester to London road. To the left of this beautifully elm-lined road stretch the grounds of the Abbey Manor Estate, owned by Mrs. E. C. Rudge, containing many stone and other relics of Evesham Abbey, and a fine obelisk, marking the site of the Battle of Evesham, 1265, in which Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, fell. Farther on, still on the left, lie Chadbury Lock, old water-mill, and weir,

the approach to which on the Avon by steamer from Evesham beggars description, in the calm beauty of the winding river bordered by drooping pollard willows and nodding reeds—a modern replica of Virgil's Mincio:

tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Et tenera prætextit arundine ripas;

while farther on, to the right of the roadway, the wayfarer looks upon the "Golden Gates" (a rich example of gilded ironwork brought originally from Versailles, the workmanship of which is valued at £15,000) of Wood Norton,* the showy and rambling seat of the Duc d'Orleans, with its fine deer-park and plantations, backed by a thickly wooded and rising hill. This "royal residence" is the English Mecca of French Legitimists, as Farnborough is that of French Imperialists, and is remarkable for the semi-royal etiquette observed therein, as also for its aloofness from British royalty (with the exception of the visit, in 1910, of King George and Queen Mary) and aristocracy—anomalies which are explainable on grounds of political expediency and kingly prestige. Two centuries ago it was a small English homestead, but wing after wing has been added to it since by its royal owners. The Duc, whose full title is Louis Philippe Robert, is head of the Bourbon-Orleans House, and was born at York House, Twickenham, in 1869; is the son of the Comte de Paris, and married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie Dorothea of Austria, born 1867. His sister, Dowager-Queen of Portugal, is mother of Manuel II., the deposed King of that country. The Duc, who owns, since 1897 (through his great-uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe), the inheritance of the Biggs, Cravens, and Seymours, enjoys the reputation of a good landlord, and as lay Rector, although a member of the Roman Communion, is generous to the funds of the parish church. He is also the great-grandson of Louis Philippe, and being *sine prole*, and his brother unmarried, his house will, in the direct male line, become extinct in him. His exile wears on evenly, though in uncertain hope, between

* See an interesting paper by M. Hartley Smith, "Shelter Island: Wood Norton and its Inhabitants," in *The Lady's Realm* for February, 1911.

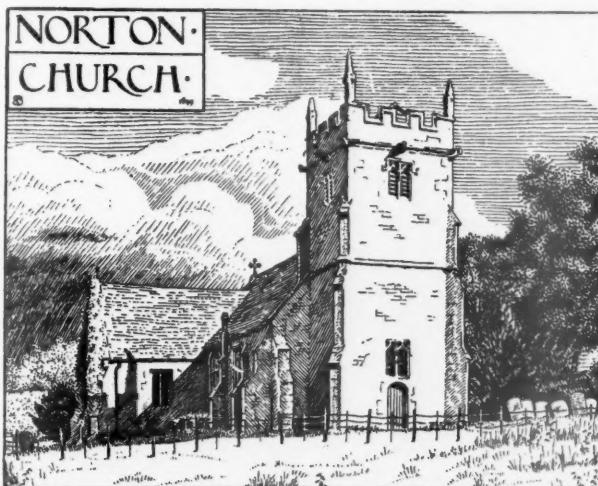
Brussels and Wood Norton, in the neighbourhood of which, twelve centuries ago, stood another castle, of which the Mercian Ethelred made a gift to Evesham Abbey.

THE CHURCH.

Norton Church, though of uncertain date as to foundation, was certainly rebuilt by John de Brokehampton, forty-third Abbot of Evesham, from 1282 to 1316, presumably about the year 1290, although evidences are extant of an even earlier date. Dedicated to St. Ecgwine, it doubtless fulfilled its purpose peacefully and efficiently through national periods of religious and political stress until,

varied, in which the passing of the years has perhaps played a less prominent part than the neglect and incapacity of man; for in the *Evesham Parish Magazine* of July, 1888, the Rev. Narcissus G. Batt (then Vicar of Norton) wrote thus of them in an article entitled "Churches round about Evesham: Norton":

"I have discovered, built up in the north wall of the nave, some remains of Norman architecture, which show that there was a church here before the fourteenth century, which had a north door with Norman pillars and capitals. The late Mr. Bloxham, in his interesting little work on Gothic



in 1534, John Wyllmott was appointed chaplain and curate, having previously, like the chapel at Lenchwick, been "served" from the abbey, at what time Clement Lichfield, the greatest and last of the Abbots, had commenced the erection of the glorious Bell Tower, still the supreme pride of Evesham—

The tall Belfrey of the Abbey Gate
Yet stands majestic, pinnacl'd, elate,
And fills the Vale with music far and wide

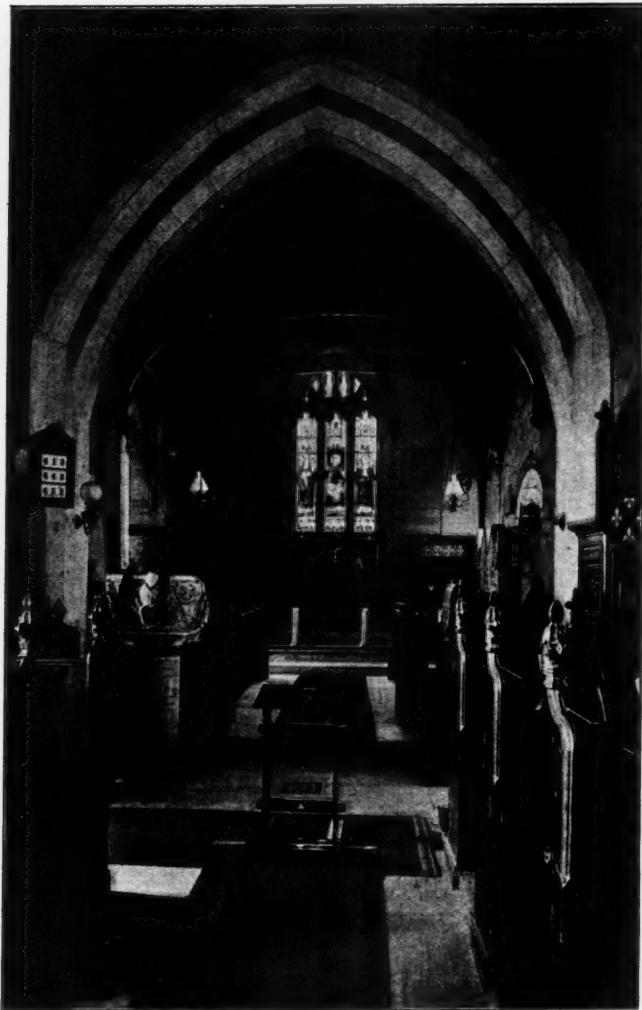
—and Walter of Odyngton was probably writing his treatise on the making of bells within the abbey enclosure.

The structural vicissitudes of Norton Church have apparently been many and

architecture, remarks that the large north window of the transept has a very peculiar arrangement of its tracery, which is 'late Decorated,' and also that the principal door of the church has an arch of unusual shape formed of these stones, two leaning on each side towards the flat centre, one like a half-hexagon with cusps below. The present doorway is a modern imitation, but the old stones, marked with a curious incised cross, are now placed over the lychgate I built in 1871 at the entrance of the churchyard from the road. The 'dripstone' above, with the two 'corbel heads' in ancient costume, was brought from the demolished church of Bengeworth, from which I also procured

the handsome large Perpendicular window now in the north wall of the nave at Norton. It used to stand in the eastern wall of the north aisle at Bengeworth. The church was

time. About fifty years ago [1838], Norton Church was much in the same plight as Llandaff Cathedral—that is, a roofless ruin, with a portion to the east rudely partitioned



NORTON CHURCH: CHANCEL AND ARCH BEFORE THE RESTORATION IN 1906.

inconveniently dark before, as there was only one two-light window on the north side of the nave. The chancel is altogether Perpendicular, and seems later than Brokehampton's

off for parochial uses. It is so represented in May's *History of Evesham*, and old residents have described to me how you went down into the nave, which was full of graves

open to the sky and covered with ivy, and saw on one side the old tower, and on the other the lath and plaster partition, through which you entered the little galleries and pewed-up place of worship. St. Lawrence, Evesham, was a ruin, too, and, after its restoration, my predecessor, the Rev. William Brown, afterwards Rector of Broadwas, raised a subscription, and not only repaired the nave at Norton, but enclosed the churchyard, which had previously been merely part of a large field used for pasturage. Mr. Solomon Hunt, builder, carried out the work. The flat plaster ceiling and the ungainly, uncomfortable seats are certainly such as would not now be tolerated, and the window tracery is decidedly debased. The old one was not so bad. Still, the work is a vast improvement on the previous ruin and neglect. The parishioners have now a commodious and decent church, which has lately been warmed with hot-water pipes, and put into good order in other respects. The chancel, never having become ruinous, retains more traces of its ancient architecture."

The restoration from an absolute state of chaos to one of comparative, though still imperfect, order, to which the learned Vicar alludes, was presumably that effected in 1843-44, of which the *Short History (ut supra)* says :

"It was badly restored, whereby much of its beauty and dignity was destroyed, especially in the structure of the south wall of the nave."

But a more thorough and permanent restoration has, within the last five years, at a cost of £1,674 19s. 11d., removed what Mr. Batt and others complained of so justly.

Two lancet or single-light windows in the western wall, long hidden beneath plaster, have been reopened with deep embrasures. The "flat plaster ceiling and ungainly, uncomfortable seats" have disappeared, and been replaced by a solid roof boarding, exposed timber joists, and more modern oak seating; the flooring has been lowered and flagged, a vestry built outside the north wall, and the nave and chancel have been thoroughly renovated. Vicar Batt had already presented, in 1887, three handsome sedilia to the church in memory of his sister, and in 1903

a new Positive organ replaced the old one. Outside, also, the hand of the pointer is visible, which, to the anointed eye of an exacting antiquary, somewhat detracts from the old-time, hoary aspect of the structure; but the restoration of this may safely be left to the mellowing hand of Time. The tower, square and western, embattled and crocketed, and adorned with some eight grotesque gargoyle, contains a fine peal of six bells,* rehung in 1901 (the original peal was presented in 1723 by the Hon. Charles Craven, of Lenchwick, afterwards Governor of Carolina); and the entire roof is covered with quaint old stone tiles, the *tout ensemble*, standing some fifteen yards from the roadway, being girded by a well-wooded graveyard, wherein "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

(To be continued.)



Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch of Loughbrickland, Co. Down.

BY CAPTAIN R. LINN, F.R.S.A.I.

SIR MARMADUKE WHITECHURCH was descended from the family of Whitechurch, County of Stafford; his father was a London lawyer. He married, first, Annie, daughter of — Jones of Denbigh, Wales; secondly, Mary, daughter of Richard Philliston of Emeral, Flintshire, Wales, and had three daughters, viz.: Frances, who became the wife of Marcus Trevor, afterwards Viscount Dungannon; Eleanor, who married the Rev. James Symonds, Prebendary of Armagh (died June 23, 1637), and afterwards Sir Faithful Fortescue; and a third, who married Lieutenant Wisely.

It is not known when Whitechurch came to Ireland. He was present at the humiliating defeat of the English forces at the Blackwater, County Armagh, on August 14, 1598, as an officer in Sir Henry Bagnal's troop of

* On the fifth bell it is recorded that Richard Sanders (of Bromsgrove) "made us all six."

horse. Ten days after the battle Whitechurch writes to Ormond as follows :

" 1598 Augst 24.

" On Weddenday the 16th of this psente, wee beeing at the Newry, the Chaunter of Armagh came thether, wch when we understande of, we went unto him to entreate hym, yf he cold, to use som meanes for the obteyning of leve from Tharch traytor Tirone to bringe the deade corpes of the Marshall Sir Henry Bagnall from Armagh (where yt then was) unto Newrie, wch the Chaunter promised us he wold doe his beste to pforme; that he wold go himselfe unto Tirone about it. Then we demaunded of hym what newes he had heard from Tirones campe concernyng the nomber of tharmye that was slayne, and the nomber that was likewise slayne of the Rebells; to wch he answered; that he had newes from Tirones campe by some of his owne people that came from theynse, that they did reporte amongst themselves howe they had killed 600^{ths} of Her Majestys Armye, and that there was killed of their own men but six score, whereof, the Chaunter said the chefest were two of Art M'Barrons sonnes, two of O'Caahans sonnes, M'Kennahs sone of the Trough, and a sonne of Donell M'Sorleys sonne: and the Chaunter told us for certen 600 was all that Tirones campe did make reporte of, they had slayne of the armye. And thus much is all that we can delver touchinge this matter, wch wee will if we shall thereunto be required, affyrmee uppon our corporall oathes to be the true reporte of the said Chaunter unto us. Witness or hands the 24th of August 1598.

" MAR : WHITECHURCH, Lieftenente
of the Marshalls horse troope.

" JOHN LEE, Secretary to the Mar-
shall."

Harris says that Whitechurch came to Ireland as an army contractor,* and states that he "removed to Ireland to Cloath the Army, and had Loughbrickland and other lands granted to him in Debenture for that Service"—a financial process not unknown in later years—but there is no record of his

* *Ancient and Present State of County Down*, p. 83; Dublin, 1744.

having received the lands of Loughbrickland on that account. In the business of acquiring land he graduated under Bagnal, and continued the work long after the death of Bagnal at the Blackwater. Bagnal was an expert in this line of business, and Whitechurch seems to have been an apt pupil.

Davis states in his "Abstract" that Whitechurch had six balliboes of Abbey lands in the barony of Onealan, Co. Armagh, subject to plantation conditions. In the barony of Orior, same county, he had a grant of the lands of Ballymacdermot, containing one ballibo (120 acres) at a Crown rent of 16s. 3d. English, "to hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common Socage." In the discharge of his military duties, which took him all over the counties of Down, Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan, he had opportunities of spying out the fair lands of these counties. In addition to his Down and Armagh properties he owned considerable estates in Louth and Monaghan. Whitechurch was one of the earliest Servitors under the Plantation Scheme (1608-1620). In his quest for new possessions he found the Magenis family possessed abundance of acres, but little or no money, and here a chance offered of dealing with them; so he exchanged for their lands some of his savings out of army contracts and other sources, and thus secured a vast property in the parishes of Seapatrick and Aghaderg, not by the "Charter of the Sword," but in a peaceful and legal manner. In acquiring the Magenis lands he was not fettered by Plantation conditions, as Down was not comprehended in the Plantation Scheme; thus he had a freer hand, and was largely independent of conditions and Government interference.

Sir Marmaduke had a much easier task in founding a colony, and in establishing a prosperous community, than those who undertook a like work in the more northern parts of Ulster, where the Macdonalds, MacQuillans, O'Dohertys, and others, were in constant warfare, with records of forays and massacres. Whitechurch was a model colonizer, and deserves to rank high as such, and might have written a book on the "Art of Colonization" with great advantage to his contemporaries. Few men of his

time were able to do such important work with so little friction. He seems to have lived in his castle at Loughbrickland in perfect quiet with the Magenises and his neighbours in adjoining counties. He had a strong sense of justice and honour, characteristics hardly known in his day in dealing with the old owners of the soil. His methods in dealing with the Magenises remind one of the policy adopted by William Penn in his transactions with the red man in Pennsylvania. In a more limited way Whitechurch was the William Penn of Ulster. No attempt was made during his lifetime by the Magenis family to disturb or harass him, which is strong evidence of his consideration, justice, patience, and genial character. One of the first acts in his scheme of colonization was to settle his lands with a farming class, and to encourage such he granted long leases at low rents, built mills, secured patent rights for holding fairs and markets at Loughbrickland and at Ballykeel, near Banbridge, and built the villages of Loughbrickland and Ballykeel. He was not unmindful of the spiritual wants of the new settlers. Harris, in his *Ancient and Present State of County Down*, says that Sir Marmaduke removed the church to its present site, and that "he first made this a town (Loughbrickland) by encouraging Protestants to settle in it, and also built a strong house near it on the edge of a lake."

Such is the brief but imperfect record of a remarkable man, whose memory should be held in high esteem. His work in laying the foundations of a prosperous community in Aghaderg and Seapatrick is well attested by the general well-being of the people of these parishes, and their high character for law and order. Altogether Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch stands out as one of the most notable men in the history of Ulster. He was knighted on June 26, 1626, by Viscount Falkland, and died on May 1, 1636, being buried in Loughbrickland Church. His wife died July 1 in the same year.

His memory, like that of many another Ulster worthy, has not been honoured by any monument. He only lives in the dim tradition of the inhabitants of the district in which he

lived and laboured. One would have expected that his descendants, who gained so much by his work, would have removed the reproach of forgetfulness and ingratitude long years ago by erecting a dignified memorial to his memory.



Worked Flints from the River-Drift at Holt, Wilts.

BY W. G. COLLINS.



HE old gravel-pit at Holt, a village situated two miles east of Bradford-on-Avon, is, during summer-time, an arid but very interesting spot, and those who have taste and opportunities leading in that direction may do well by devoting a little time to examining it. The place is a veritable storehouse of ancient odds and ends, of many different kinds of stone, of curious minerals and fossils, and, what is more to the present purpose, an abundance of yellow, blue-grey, and black flints may be found there.

While the softer stones and fossils are rounded and waterworn, the harder flints are not so, but still retain angles and edges which are fairly sharp; the greater part of them, however, are deeply stained with yellow from the ochreous surroundings, and further, they are glossy.

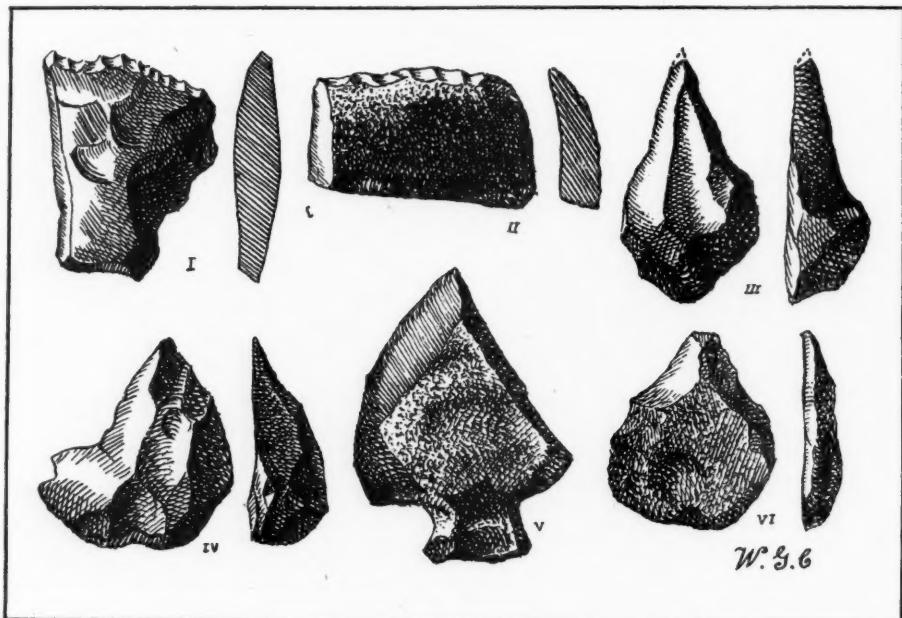
This last feature is a characteristic of long-continued immersion which has never been properly explained. All flints do not seem to acquire it, and at some sites a polish is imparted which far exceeds what is ordinary. The implements from Savernake Forest, for instance, are so brilliant that they present an appearance of having been recently varnished.

The pit now being considered is excavated hard by the Great Western Railway Station, very near its western end. It is approximately oblong in shape, and is 180 paces long from east to west, and 100 paces wide from north to south. It is not, perhaps, advisable to be more exact in describing either size or form, because, in consequence of working, both are subject to alteration. When viewed from within, the inner surface is seen to be 3 or

4 feet lower than the surrounding country, owing to the removal of material ; the north side is bounded along its whole length by a natural wall of soil and gravel, and at the ends, east and west, are two others, similar ; but on the south, where digging operations probably began, the boundary is very much broken and not so deep.

Complete exposures of the section may be seen wherever there has been recent working, and it consists of 2 feet of reddish soil sur-

sidered, but it should be remembered that to some men these early examples of human handiwork are more valuable than diamonds, and moreover, there are other compensations. As the learned author of *The Oldest Human Industry** writes : "The labour which is necessary, and the mud and bad weather that must sometimes be encountered in the search, are hardships, it is true ; but the effort is worth while to those who would see Nature, and even human life, from fresh points of



mounting 4 feet of peculiarly fine, clean gravel, which rests on a foundation of Oxford clay.

By the favour of Mr. Alexander, the owner, who allowed free access to the works, searching began in the early part of 1908, continuing at intervals during the favourable seasons of that year and on to the close of summer in 1909, with the result that a dozen presumably worked flints were discovered, of which six are shown in the accompanying illustration. Scale seven-eighths of real size.

It may be thought that a dozen worked flints constitute but a meagre result when the amount of time and labour required is con-

view. The country-side, to speak only of the external aspect of the pursuit, wears a new and more beautiful appearance from the middle of a ploughed field to what it does from the hard road ; and there are points of beauty in a gravel-pit which are by no means to be despised."

Fig. I represents a tiny implement, probably a scraper, made from an irregular fan-shaped spall. It is dark yellowish-green, speckled with red, and glossy. In length it is 1.3 inches, extreme width 1.2 inch, and

* *The Oldest Human Industry*, by Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, M.A.

greatest thickness $0\cdot3$ inch. Both front and back faces are slightly curved (see section). The latter shows flattish bulb of percussion near the centre, while the former is, by means of broad and shallow flaking, brought to a thin upper edge, which is undulating, and neatly and evenly chipped throughout. This specimen was found *in situ*, and picked out of the face of the gravel; but undue importance should not be attached to that fact, since the other examples, by their glossy and stained appearance, as Sir J. Lubbock says, "speak for themselves."*

Fig. 2 is also a scraper, made from the outside portion of a cylindrical flint. It is $1\cdot4$ inches long, $0\cdot75$ inch in width, and has a thickness of $0\cdot3$ inch. The section is given at the side. Chipping may be seen along the upper edge of the implement. The back and lower faces, as well as the two ends, are brownish-green, and exhibit the usual gloss, but the curved front face shows the outside pitted bark or crust.

Fig. 3, a borer made from a blue-grey four-sided flake, is moderately glossy; its length is $1\cdot45$ inches, extreme width $0\cdot85$ inch, and thickness near the butt end $0\cdot5$ inch. The back face, which is much larger than the others, is flat, and its area is bounded by the outline of the drawing. The front face is triangular, and made to slant towards the point, thus giving, with the two triangular side faces, the requisite pyramidal form. The point is broken and the right side edge fractured as if by use; but this happened before immersion, since the breaks are equally glossy with the rest.

Fig. 4 is very peculiar. It is blue-grey, and has a reddish translucent appearance, but is not glossy. Its length is $1\cdot2$ inches, greatest width with barb $1\cdot25$ inches, and thickness at butt end $0\cdot5$ inch. The back face is flat, and, like the last example, has a margin which is coincident with the extreme outer edge of the implement. What seems to be a portion of a rather large cone of percussion has been struck off from the lower part of the flat back face. From the thick butt end one broad facet in front, with others slanting to the right and left, form the point; but on the lower left-hand side smaller but still broad flaking is employed to shape a

sort of barb, so that the appearance of the implement suggests a one-barbed arrowhead. For this, however, it seems to be too thick and heavy. Altogether, with its smoothly worked facets and unusually sharp angles, it looks less ancient than the other examples. The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, whose letter is referred to later, says, regarding its red translucent hue, that the "structure is altered by fire."

Fig. 5 represents a striking but withal somewhat doubtful specimen. A black outside tabular splinter $1\cdot8$ inches long, $1\cdot35$ inches across the widest part, and having an average thickness of $0\cdot35$ inch, has been fashioned by Art or Nature into an accurate semblance to a light spearhead. There is no secondary work, but only the roughest hacking. Two interior angles towards the lowest part form the stem as well as what may be called barbs; the left-hand angle is natural, but that on the right has been removed as cleanly as if it had been cut out with a knife. Now, the removal of this interior angle, without at the same time breaking off the adjoining weak stem, implies a degree of manual dexterity which is simply inconceivable.

The various surfaces of the flint represent three different periods. As before mentioned, the piece is an outside splinter, and the front face, with its rough, deeply pitted bark, is of the earliest period. When the tabular splinter was separated from the original nodule of flint, the back face, having been an inner part, showed the usual dull granulated appearance of recent fracture. Long exposure to the weather, however, dissolved out the colloid silica, and left a white smooth layer, which represents the second period. The third period is shown upon those dark and glossy surfaces, including the trimming on the stem, which were resultant from that removal of material which was necessary to form the spear-head. The shaping surfaces, therefore, must have been brought into existence at the same time, since they are all alike and different to the other parts; and this wellnigh simultaneous production of certain essential portions, together with the characteristic likeness, is almost conclusive evidence in favour of the implement having been made by man.

* *Prehistoric Times*, 3rd edition, p. 353.

Fig. 6 is made from a thinnish outside flake, deep yellow in colour and very glossy. It is 1·25 inches in length, 1·1 inches across the widest part, with an average thickness of 0·2 inch. The back face is flat, showing the bulb of percussion at the lower part, and having an area which extends to the outer edges. The front face retains a portion of the original crust, and is, by means of very broad right and left flaking, made to assume a pointed shape. This implement might have been used as a borer, or, if inserted into a cleft stick, would serve as the point of a dart. Like Fig. 1, it was picked out of the face of the gravel.

It must be admitted that the implements described above are quite unlike the usual river-drift forms, and—because of their small size and anomalous character, it was thought advisable that they should be subjected to the scrutiny of some good authority. The E. H. Goddard, Hon. Secretary, to the Wilts Archaeological Society, was therefore applied to, and, in accordance with his suggestion, the worked flints, with some others from a pit at Freshford, were forwarded to the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, who is an eminent authority on stone implements. The reverend gentleman, after examining the specimens, wrote as follows: "Every one of them has, in my opinion, undoubtedly been either chipped into shape by man, or used by man;" nor did his kindness stop here, for his letter contained many valuable notes of interesting points which had previously escaped notice, or, as in the case of Fig. 4, had not rightly been interpreted.

A suggestion has been offered to the effect that larger varieties should be sought for, but it is doubtful if the search would be successful. Holt is a place of deposit for its own peculiarly fine and clean gravel, and the current which brought it there would have parted with the heavier burdens long before reaching the spot. Small variations, both more weighty and lighter, may and do occur, owing to cross-currents and eddies, or entanglement in the main body of conveyed material, but no very great difference in regard to size need be expected. The same reasoning may explain the absence of fresh-water shells, since, being so much lighter, they would be swept on farther; much as chaff is

separated from corn in the process of winnowing.

Very little can be said respecting the precise age of these implements, except that, in spite of their tiny and almost neolithic appearance, they must, owing to the position in which they were found, belong to the oldest or palaeolithic period. Sir John Evans says: "It is evident that the least antiquity that can be assigned to the implements is that of the beds of gravel, sand, or clay in which they occur, and of which, in fact, they may be regarded as constituent portions."* When, however, the age of the deposit at Holt is considered, it is impossible to pronounce with any degree of accuracy, and all calculation in the matter can only be relative.

The gravel was probably deposited under widely different conditions to those which are prevailing at present. Some agency, possibly abnormal, certainly powerful, such as an increased and continuous rainfall, or, more likely still, the melting of vast accumulations of ice, must in former times have urged the sluggish Avon over a greatly widened waterway at an unwonted speed, and so caused the laying of the gravels at Holt, and elsewhere along the course of the river. Since that time the valleys have been deepened, and the river, now dwindled to a mere thread flows slowly by, at least 15 feet lower than the gravel-pit which still marks its former level.

At Bradford, less than three miles distant, an old gravel terrace has lately been brought to light, which is 30 feet above the present stream, and there also the river must have been lowered to that extent since the deposit at Holt. Now, when the above-mentioned altered conditions are considered, together with the infinitely slow rate of the subsidence of the river-beds,† it becomes evident that a deposit which originated during the existence of those different conditions, and has endured through the lengthened period which embraced so much of change, can only be described as being of extreme antiquity. It may therefore be safely asserted respecting

* *Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd edition, p. 662.

† The Thames is lowered 1 foot in 11,740 years; the Tay 1 foot in 1,482 years (Evans, *Stone Implements*, 2nd edition, p. 668).

the worked flints found at Holt that the later neolithic implements fashioned by the Romano-British nearly 2,000 years ago, and still to be found about their ancient settlements and upon the sites of Roman villas, are, in comparison with these river-drift forms, but as the things of yesterday.



Birsay Palace, Orkney.

BY EDWARD TYRELL.

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(Concluded from p. 140.)

HERE, then, in this palatial building, erected at a cost of so great tribulation to the people, the lordly Earl and his court lived and made merry, continuing, and even increasing, his exactions of the people. His household, "to the number of six or seven score," says Balfour,* "were quartered on the people." His other tyrannies may be found mentioned in Balfour's *Oppressions*, and included execution and banishment without trial, tampering with the weights and measures, and even—not content with goading the Udallers into flight—forbidding anyone to leave the islands without permission.

Earl Robert died in 1591, still in possession, in spite of several half-hearted recalls of his grants; and Birsay Palace passed with the rest of the earldom to his son, Earl Patrick, the worthy successor to and improver of the father's methods. He lived partly at Birsay and partly in his yet more stately palace at Kirkwall, raised by the old methods. Here is a contemporary description † of the princely state affected by this Earl: "His pomp was so great as he never went from his castle to the kirk, nor abroad otherwise, without the convoy of fifty musketeers and other gentlemen of convoy and guard. And sichlike before dinner and supper, there were three trumpeters that sounded still till the meat of the first service was set at table, and sichlike

* Account quoted in *Oppressions*, p. 4, but first rescued from oblivion by the late Robert Chambers.

† Macfarlane Manuscripts.

at the second service, and consequently after the grace . . . he made sic collection of great guns and other weapons of war, as no house, palace, nor castle, yea all in Scotland were not furnished with the like."

The fame of the Earl's court spread abroad, and in 1602 we find Birsay the scene of great pomp and gaiety. "In the moneth of August 1602 yeirs, John Earle of Sowtherland, being accompanied with his brother Sir Robert Gourdoun, Houcheon Macky, the Laird of Assint, and diuers gentlemen, went into Orkney to uisit Earle Patrick. They shipp'd at Cromartie, in the Earle of Orknay his warre-ship (called the Dunkirk) and landed at Kirkwall, wher they wer honorablie receaved, and hartlie interteyned by Patrick Earle of Orknay. Having stayed eight dayes at Birsay, and eight dayes at Kirkway, and having concluded a band of friendship with Earle Patrick, they imbarked agane, and so returned home into ther owne countries. In this voyage Robert Gordoun (the eldest sone of John Gordoun of Kilcalmkill) sickened, and died shortlie afterward; a young gentleman of good expectation."* There was probably no time in the history of the palace during which there was greater pomp and revelry than during the stay of these two powerful nobles of the North, with their court and retinue. An account of a return visit, made in 1604, gives some hint of what took place at Birsay during the visit of the Earl of Sutherland: "The yeir of God 1604, Patrick Earle of Orknay came into Sutherland to visit Earle John, and was then God-father to Earle John his eldest sone, who was called Patrick; bot the chylde lived not long. This Earle of Orknay having passed his tyme a while at Dornoch, honorabilie interteyned with comedies, and all other sports and recreations that Earle John culd mak him, he returned into his own countrу."†

These scenes of revelry were changed in June, 1614, and we come to the first warlike chapter in the story of the palace. Earle Patrick was then lying in the Castle of Dumbarton, awaiting trial for his oppressions. James Law was Bishop, and held the King's commission to hold "all the castles, houses and strengths within the boundaries of

* *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, p. 248.

† *Ibid.*, p. 352.

Orkney and Zetland."* To him had been delivered Birsay Palace, and he had made one Bernard Stewart keeper of it. The Earl's son Robert rose in insurrection on his father's behalf, and we learn from the papers† in connection with the Earl's trial that "the house and place of Birsay was tressonabillie surpysset and tane in be thame, and Bernard Stewart, Keiper of the samyn, was maist violentlie expellit furth yairof ; quhilk house yai yairafter fortifeit waith muscatis, poulder, leid, airmit men, and all vther necessar furniter and prouisoun, and held and keipit ye samyn maist rebelliouslie and tressonabilie aganis Mr. Johne Finlaysone, Shireff-Depute of Orknay, nochtwithstanding of ye charge geven in his Maiesties name and authoritie to thame for rendering and overgeving the said hous vnder the pane of tressone."‡ From the same source we learn further that the Earl's son then gathered nine score persons, who signed a bond to aid him, and "came forwardis togidder in battell array, from Birsay towardis ye toun of Kirkwall," which after a time he took, and imprisoned there Bernard Stewart and John Finlayson.§

The rebels were shortly afterwards defeated in their turn. The Earl of Caithness had no love for Earl Patrick and his friends, and he got a commission from King James to deal with the rising. Birsay Palace again heard the sounds of war, the Caithness Earl coming on the scene with 500 men and driving out the rebels.|| Robert Stewart was captured, and was executed in Edinburgh on January 1, 1615, his father the Earl following him to the same fate on February 6 of the same year.

Peace came to the Palace of Birsay again. The earldom was again annexed to the Crown, but in spite of this it was granted to one rapacious Bishop or nobleman after another, the palace changing hands many times. In the reign of Charles I. the earldom was mortgaged to William Douglas, seventh Earl of Morton, who died in 1648, and was succeeded by his son Robert,

* Conviction of Earl Patrick.

† Ibid.

‡ Trial of Patrick, Earl of Orkney, before the High Court of Justiciary, February 1, 1615: Conviction.

§ Ibid.

|| Peterkin's Notes, p. 47.

who played a notable part in the next scene in the palace's history. This Earl was living quietly enough in the palace, when the Orkneys were startled by an event which brought them into prominence and close connection with the rebellion. It is a curious thing that these islands, whose earliest history is a tale of turbulence and invasion, were destined to offer a temporary base for two of the most notable and interesting invasions of Scotland—invasions which brought little harm in the end save to those who made them. In 1263 Hakon of Norway lay in St. Margaret's Hope, South Ronaldshay, his great oaken galley surrounded by the fleet destined to be destroyed at Largs; and on April 9, 1650, Montrose lies at Flotta, writing a last letter ere he proceeds on his ill-starred expedition.*

Letters and other documents of the time tell us somewhat of the Palace of Birsay in connection with this invasion. Robert Douglas, Earl of Morton, held the palace, and lived there in the autumn of 1649, hearing, it may be, some idle rumour of coming great events,† but assuredly not at that moment expecting the horseman who galloped up to the palace gateway one afternoon in September of 1649. The visitor was no less a person than Morton's nephew, George, Earl of Kinnoul. Him the Marquis of Montrose had despatched with 80 officers and some 100 Danes, to collect troops and prepare for the invasion of Scotland. It is said by Tudor‡ that "Kinnoul, in consequence of the real or affected reluctance of his uncle Robert, eighth Earl of Morton, to take part in the movement, was compelled to seize the Palace of Birsay"; and Balfour§ says that Kinnoul "took the Castell of Birsay and garrisoned it." The truth is, however, that Morton was ready enough to join in the invasion, stipulating merely that he should receive a commission from Montrose on the part of Charles, giving him full authority in the county. Kinnoul himself, writing to Montrose from Kirkwall, says: "My uncle Morton was at a house of his own some

* See letter given in extenso in Napier's *Memoirs of Montrose*, p. 724.

† Declaration by James Butter, in *Peterkin's Notes*, Appendix, p. 105.

‡ P. 74.

§ *Annales*, p. 431.

sixteen miles from this place. Being very confident of his loyalty, I ventured to land, and, without reposing, I took horse and went in all haste to him. . . . I found my lord more zealous to the obedience of the King's commands . . . than I thought possible a person of his fortune in this place of the world could be; in so much that, after I was bold to call us 500, he wished them heartily thousands, and gave me all assurances that so soon as we could show ourselves to be in a capacity to reduce the country, he would not fail to be assistant to us in life and fortune; which being impossible, I was forced (*by my lord's desire*) to send a party from this to his house of Birza, requiring a positive answer and active assistance; which was so heartily condescended to, that I shall humbly desire your Excellency to consider him as the chiefest assistant, next to your Lordship, of the King's service."* "My uncle," he writes again, "has proved so cordial, and so active, that his doings are beyond the limits of being satisfied with words"; and the writer goes on to ask Montrose to make Morton absolute over the islands.†

The two Earls were busily collecting troops, when they were abruptly removed from the scene within a few days of one another. Morton died in Kirkwall on November 12, 1649, and Kinnoul passed away a few days later in the Palace of Birsay, which he had made his headquarters. There is some mystery as to the cause of Morton's death, of which Sir James Balfour ‡ gives this curious version: "The 12 day of November this zeire, Robert Douglas, Earle of Morton, departed this life, of a displeasure concieued at his nephew, George, Earle of Kinowie, at the Castell of Kirkewall, in Orkney, 1649." Of poor Kinnoul's end—that "most passionate servante" of Montrose—we hear by the pen of Captain John Gwynne, who was himself with the Earl. "Kinnoul," he says, "landed at Kirkwall in September, 1649, and about two months after the Earl fell sick at Birsay, the Earl of Morton's house, and died there of a pleurisy; whose loss was very much lamented, as he was truly honourable and perfectly loyal."§

* Napier, p. 724.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Annals*, p. 433.

§ Napier, p. 727.

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Kinnoul and his uncle dead, his subordinates wait anxiously for the arrival of Montrose, who is delayed. Meanwhile, at Birsay, and all over the islands, men are being pressed into the service of the invaders. The palace remains in their hands. Early in 1650 more troops come from abroad, raised by the new Earl of Kinnoul. Still they wait for Montrose. At last he arrives. "For the space of seven months," record the Gentlemen of Orkney,* they "did quarter and maintain his Majesties whole forces . . . and they did outreik 2,000 effective well-armed men, with their lieviej and transport money, with their officers . . . besides considerable soumes of money" which they advanced. On April 9, 1650, Montrose is aboard ship at Flotta, and by the 14th he has landed at Duncansby Head and reached Thurso.

But Birsay Palace still remained in the hands of his followers, who were left under command of Colonel Sir William Johnson and Colonel Sir Harry Graham,† the Marquis's brother.

After Cobiesdale, there was panic in the Orkneys and at Birsay. Johnson and Graham escaped in Captain Hall's frigate, "with the whole monitione and arteyllarie,"‡ but leaving all Lord Morton's plate and jewellery,§ and get safe away, in spite of a dangerous stranding on the Skerry off Westray. Morton himself—the new Morton—fled. His youngest son was killed at Cobiesdale.|| Leslie's soldiers came to Birsay, but found the house deserted, though the plate and jewels were left behind. James Butter|| recorded that he saw taken out of the Earl's closet at the breaking open of the same by Captain Cullace—whether at Birsay or Kirkwall does not appear—certain papers which showed that Montrose had been encouraged by Morton when only yet meditating a landing in the Orkneys. Montrose's supporters

* Petition and Memorandum by the Gentry of Orkney to Lord Morton, October 9, 1662, County Record, in *Peterkin's Notes*, p. 106.

† Wishart's *Life of Montrose*, pp. 293, 497. But Graham ultimately rejoined Montrose.

‡ Letter in Wishart's *Deeds of Montrose*, p. 496.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 497.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 493.
¶ Declaration by James Butter, Sheriff Clerk of the Bishopric of Orkney, in *Peterkin's Notes*, Appendix, p. 104.

were heavily fined and punished, and forty Orkney prisoners sent to slavery. There are no local contemporary records of what followed. Birsay Palace, of course, fell into the hands of Cullace, commanding the forces sent to punish the Orcadians ; but this blood-thirsty officer seems at least to have respected the fabric of the old building. Indeed, the palace seems, unlike Noltland Castle, rather to have drifted unto natural decay than to have been destroyed by any final cataclysm. Morton was not hopelessly discredited, for we find him Colonel of a regiment of foot in Orkney under the Protector, and he got possession of the earldom again at the Restoration. He does not appear, however, to have resided there himself, preferring the palace in Kirkwall, which he rented from the Crown at a nominal figure. In 1663 his Chamberlain, Douglas of Spynie, is residing there, and the place is still regarded, at that time, as a place of chief importance in the islands, for we find that in July, 1663, some of the leading persons in Orkney gathered there to concoct a letter to the Sheriff regarding certain public matters.* But the old palace is by now losing its importance, and is, indeed, fast falling into decay. In a description† of the islands, written this same year (1663), it is called a "sumptuous and stately dwelling," though it is not certain that the writer had seen it as it then was. Wallace,‡ writing of it as he saw it about thirty years later (1693), says : "Birsa . . . where at this hour one of our King's chiefest palaces is remaining." But one hears of it again, only seven years later, from one who then saw it,§ that "it was inhabited within these twenty years, but is now fast decaying." Up till then the famous inscription was still visible above the palace gateway,|| as also were the decorations and pictures on the ceilings of the first floor, and that motto of "too great arrogance," *Sic fit*, etc., which Earl Robert unwittingly put up to be a mockery of himself. A few

* See letter referred to in *Peterkin's Notes*, p. 151.

† *A Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland*, by Robert Monteith, Laird of Egilsha and Gairsa, dated Kirkwall, September 24, 1663 (in Sir Robert Sibbald's Collection).

‡ P. 84.

§ Brand, p. 46.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 47.

years more, and we have another glimpse of the palace (November 8, 1700), showing a scene far from heroic. James Sands, minister of the parish, is had up for sheep-stealing, and the old palace, "now fast decaying," is fixed as the place of trial. The judges are Captain James Moodie of Melsetter, and James Gordon of Kerstoun. The reverend gentleman got off, the matter being hushed up in the end, and we find his signature, side by side with those of his judges and other county persons, appended to a public document in March next year.*

When next we hear of the palace the roof has fallen in—perhaps the genius of the building was disgusted at the descent from the brave days of Earl Robert to sheep-stealing Sands—though, indeed, Earl Robert was not above sheep-stealing himself. In a picture given in Low's *Tour*, published in 1779, we see that the roof has indeed fallen in, though the rest of the palace appears to be entire. Another picture† shows a great difference within the next thirty years. This picture is drawn from the Brough, and shows the palace quite in ruins, no signs of roof at all, and the chimneys standing high above the remaining walls. The stately old palace of the St. Clairs and Stewarts is indeed by then fallen into decay. But if the hand of Nature is heavy upon the ruins, the hand of man is no less so. The last Earl of Morton who held the lands sold them in 1766 to the Dundas family, but it is said that ere he did so he removed the stone from the gateway with the famous ungrammatical inscription. After this example one cannot be surprised that lesser vandals—farmers and such-like—took much of the stonework for building their barns and dykes.

In 1868 the western wall, facing the sea, was greatly damaged by a storm. "One day in the month of February this year (1868), when the West Mainland was swept by a terrific gale, about 30 feet of the strong western façade of the palace, along with two tall chimney-stacks, were blown down, and fell inwards 50 feet across the quadrangle. In the part of the building damaged only 4 feet in height of the wall is left standing above

* Articles of agreement betwixt the Hon. Justices of Peace for Orkney and the Presbytery of Kirkwall.

† Barry, p. 32.

the ground, and the imposing effect of the ruins on that side has thus been greatly impaired."*

And so the stately palace, with its "magnificent front and colonnades in the style of Falkland," slowly yielded up its grandeur and slipped away, unheroically and sadly enough, almost unnoticed save by vandals needing stones for their barns, till its bare broken walls and uprising chimneys alone remain to mark the site of that luxurious building—painted even to the ceilings in these wild, far-off, semi-barbarous days—which itself was the last of the old edifices that marked the place where was centred so much of the piety and religion, so much of the strife and sport, of the ancient Jarls and Udallers, and in later days so much of the glory and, alas! of the cruelty of the St. Clair and Stewart Earls.



A Mediæval Pleasure-Garden.

By J. C. WRIGHT.

FIN close proximity to the ancient church of St. Mary at Eastbourne there is an old garden known as Motcombe Garden. It possesses a dovecote which takes us back to the time when a manor flourished here, surrounded by luxuriant cornfields. Little is known of dovecotes in Sussex. Up to a century ago one existed at Lewes, and belonged to the Priory of St. Pancras; it was of considerable size, measuring 92 feet from east to west, and containing 4,000 nesting-holes. The majority of these pigeon-houses or dovecotes were erected in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; they were frequently of stone, and were often half-timbered. The dovecote here is comparatively small, is circular, and measures from 12 to 14 feet in diameter. It is built of flint and chalk, and is approached by four steps. How the name Motcombe is derived is not certain; but it is probable the homestead grew up in the "cumbe" or "hollow" below the Mote-hill,

* Gorrie, p. 383. Tudor (p. 313) seems to have mistaken the date.

and that the family of De Motecumbe took its name from the place. It may be noted that among the endowments of the parish church in the fourteenth century there is included "a tithe to be received in money at Motcombe by ancient custom, amounting to ten shillings per annum." Motcombe became one of the leading houses, probably coming into the hands of the Selwyns, one of three families into which Eastbourne was divided, subsequently passing to the Parkers



in 1685, and finally to the Duke of Devonshire.

It is this garden, so interesting from its position, and also from a historic point of view, that the present Duke has recently presented to the town of Eastbourne. Recognizing that the ground should be allowed to retain as much as possible its pristine beauty, and that the dovecote should not be altered or "improved" in any way, the Corporation has laid out the garden in good taste, and provided a capital bowling-green.

The old pond has been allowed to remain ; a survey made in 1840 showed nearly an acre of water, but the area covered is now considerably reduced. The pond was supplied by springs from the lower downs—in fact, is now supplied, though the flow of water is considerably less than in the olden days—and Eastbourne was then dependent for her water from this source. But the place was then a village, or rather a series of villages, for Sea Houses and South Street and Meads were then entirely separated from Old Eastbourne. Now, as everyone knows, they are joined, and form the modern health-resort. Round by the Norman church, and in close proximity to this garden, is the old parsonage, which was probably a portion of the rectorial manor in the days of long ago ; and within a stone's-throw the historic "Lamb" still entertains visitors, though probably their stay is not so long as it was in the good old times.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS IN SCOTLAND.

AT a meeting of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow in January, Mr. John Edwards delivered a lecture, entitled "Notes on the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland in the Fifteenth Century." The lecturer "gave at the outset a sketch of the evolution of the Knights Hospitallers from a small beginning, and that not of a warlike nature, in the Holy Land. The middle of the twelfth century might be regarded as the date of the introduction of the Hospitallers into Scotland, but, largely owing to the loss of the chartularies which must at one time have existed, no connected history of their early doings in this country was possible. When the fifteenth century was reached, documents, it was stated, were more numerous, some of which shed light upon the economic side of the organization. Of this nature was a bull or charter granted by the Grand Master Philibert de Naillac, of

date August 11, 1418, at Avignon. A contemporary copy was preserved at Malta in the archives of the Order. As it referred entirely to Scotland, it had been thought desirable to obtain a photograph, which, by permission of the Keeper of the Records there, had been done. The photograph was shown to the audience by means of a lantern-slide. The arrangement embodied in the charter was very interesting as revealing a carefully considered scheme for placing the financial and religious affairs of the Knights in Scotland upon a satisfactory basis. Before its date—ever since the breaking out of the War of Independence—there had been confusion and quarrels among the members of the Order, who were, strictly speaking, dependent by their statutes upon the Prior of England, whose headquarters were at Clerkenwell. He claimed, therefore, that all remittances should go through him. The result had been that these were irregular, and at times ceased altogether.

"Then French influence, which was always strong in the Order, was exerted to aid in freeing the Scottish Knights from English domination, and eventually, after several setbacks, the arrangement was reached that remittances from the Scottish preceptories were to be sent direct to the common treasury of the Order at Rhodes. This was much better for the finances at headquarters. In the lease embodied in the charter, the estates in Scotland were let, as a temporary arrangement until the next General Chapter to be held at Rhodes, to three brethren of the Order, Sir Alexander de Lychtoun, John Benyn, and Thomas Goodwyn, and they were taken bound to pay in certain specified proportions a rent of 400 gold crowns yearly. The three lessees were Scottish members of the Order, and Friar John Benyn was to get the Preceptory of Torphichen, with its church and certain lands adjoining ; Thomas Goodwyn was to receive the Preceptory of Balan-trodach (Temple), also with its church and lands in the neighbourhood ; while Sir Alexander de Lychtoun took the remaining estates and emoluments, including the preceptory and church at Maryculter, on the Dee. The rent payable represented an annual return of upwards of £5,000 according to present-day values. It was probable,

from data which have come down to us, that in the time of Alexander III., before the War of Independence, a yearly sum of about £4,000 in our money went to headquarters from Scotland from the two Orders combined—namely, the Knights Hospitallers and Templars. The document under consideration represented a thoroughly business-like attempt to reduce administration to proper order, and thus to secure, first, the due performance of the religious services and other duties attaching to the churches of the Knights, and those of which they were patrons, and, second, the regular payment of the free revenue as stipulated for behoof of the Order in the East. A comparison with a return got in 1338 was instituted, showing how adverse to the finances of the Order in Scotland the War of Independence had been. Regarding the financial arrangements made with the Government by the last Scottish preceptor, Sir James Sandilands, when he obtained a grant of the estates from Mary Queen of Scots to himself and his heirs and assignees, the onerous nature of the money consideration, 10,000 gold crowns of the sun, was pointed out, and an episode in which Timothy Curneoli, the Genoese banker, who financed the preceptor, figured was referred to.

"The lecture was illustrated by means of a series of lantern-slides of documents, and the preceptories and churches belonging to the Order in Scotland—namely, Torphichen, Balantrodach, and Maryculter—were also shown."—*Glasgow Herald*, January 12, 1911.



At the Sign of the Owl.

THE second part of *Book Prices Current* for the present year brings the record up to the sale in February, at Sotheby's, of the extensive collection of printed books, pamphlets, and other works illustrated by George Cruikshank, formed by Captain R. J. H. Douglas, R.N. In this sale the 653 lots realized £4,086 9s., and the entries in *Book Prices Current*, filling more than forty pages, form

quite a Cruikshank bibliography. Besides the publications here recorded, there were 367 lots, comprising caricatures, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, etc., by George Cruikshank, and prints after him, which were sold in one lot to Messrs. Maggs Brothers for £800. As regards the other sales in this part, the books were, for the most part, of an ordinary character, which realized, on the whole, a rather low average price. Among the few special sets or classes of books may be named a small collection of books relating to, or printed in, Canada and the United States (pp. 231-236), the 219 lots fetching but £120 5s. 6d.; and a considerable number of editions of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer (pp. 251-256) from the library of the late Rev. J. H. Dent, of Hallaton. A volume which would be coveted by many book-men, sold at Hodgson's in January, was an autograph presentation copy of the first edition of Izaak Walton's *Lives*, from the author to his sister, Mrs. Beacham, with inscription on the fly-leaf in Walton's hand, and a few manuscript corrections. This realized £31.



The University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge announce two new editions of the Revised Version, in which, for the first time, the text is divided into verses as in the 1611 Bible. There is no doubt that many prefer this arrangement, and that the absence of verses has hindered the acceptance of the Revised Version. Hitherto the Revised Version has only been obtainable divided into paragraphs. One of the new editions, containing central column references, will be published on May 17, the thirtieth anniversary of the appearance of the Revised New Testament, when 1,000,000 copies were sold in the course of the day; and the other edition, text only, will be ready a few weeks later.



The University Presses have also ready for publication a cheap edition of "The Interlinear Bible," which combines the Authorized and the Revised Versions in a most convenient form. Where the versions vary, the passages are printed in smaller type, so arranged that the reader following continuously the upper line has the text of the Revised Version, or following the lower line,

the Authorized Version ; and yet sees at a glance the difference.

Series of books on art and artists are abundant, but few have deserved so well of readers as Messrs. Duckworth's well-known "Red Library," edited by Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, LL.D. In these volumes the text has not been provided for the purpose of padding between the illustrations, but has been written by competent authorities, and, in the main, has been as sound critically as it has been complete biographically ; while the illustrations, some fifty in each volume, have been useful handmaids to the text. I make these remarks because I have just seen one of these twenty-two volumes in its new dress. The publishers are re-issuing the whole set at the reduced price of 5s. net per volume. Paper and print and illustrations are as in the original issue, and though the familiar red covers of the Library of Art have disappeared, they have been replaced by a comely brown cloth, gilt lettered, with a particularly pleasing design on the cover. The example before me is Miss Milman's volume on *Sir Christopher Wren*. As this was noticed, when it originally appeared, in the *Antiquary* of December, 1908, it is unnecessary to criticize it in detail now. It is sufficient to say that as a well-written and full account of the great architect's life, and of his numerous scientific interests, and as a competent, well-balanced study of his work, it has no rival, and in its all-round effectiveness may be regarded as typical of most of the volumes of the series. The authors include such names as Professor Ernest Gardner, Sir Charles Holroyd, Dr. Bode, Lord Balcarres, Prof. W. R. Lethaby, and other writers equally eminent in their several departments. The republication of these volumes at so reasonable a price is an event which should interest a large circle of art-lovers. I am glad to note that it is proposed to add new works to the series from time to time.

Sir J. C. Robinson writes from Newton Manor, Swanage : "The somewhat 'canny' proceedings of the late Mr. Alexander Glen in the matter of Scottish Highland brooches, detailed by Mr. Fothergill in your March issue, suggest further consideration.

" In the meantime I have had submitted to me from a gentleman in the country another Scottish brooch, and I send a photograph of it herewith. This brooch may or may not be one of Mr. Glen's manufacture. I do not think it is, but in any case it appears to me to show still further and more suggestive resemblances to my Anglo-Saxon silver brooch.



" In respect to the Noel Paton brooch, which Mr. Fothergill thinks is the original, and my example a modern copy of it, I should remark that this remains to be proved, and that the two should be brought together and carefully compared. I shall take an early opportunity of bringing this about.

" In the meantime, however, I gather from Mr. Fothergill's letter some indications which I think do not lend support to his conclusions.

" I observe that Mr. Fothergill states that 'the original,' assumed to be the Noel Paton example, is formed of two pieces fastened together with silver.

" Mine, on the contrary, is formed of a single thin plate of hammered, *not cast*, brass, and it is engraved by hand on both sides ; moreover, it shows indications of long-continued usage, which I think it would be impossible to simulate."

The report of the Selden Society, which was presented at the annual meeting on March 29, showed that the number of members remains about the same. The publication for 1911

will be another volume of the *Year-Books of Edward II.*, edited by Mr. G. J. Turner. The work adopted for 1912 is a volume of *Select Charters of Trading Companies*, edited by Mr. Cecil T. Carr. Provisional arrangements have been made for other volumes of the *Year-Book of the Eyre of Kent*, by Mr. Bolland; and the *Year-Books of Edward II.*, by Mr. Turner; and a volume of *Select Ecclesiastical Pleas*, by Mr. H. D. Hazeltine.

Among the reports which the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners hope to issue in the course of the current year are those on the municipal records of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (vol. ii.), and on the respective manuscripts of the Marquis of Bath, the Hon. Edward Wood (Temple Newsam, Leeds), Mr. Reginald Hastings (the Manor-House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch), Mr. H. C. Staunton (of Staunton, Notts), and Mr. Finch (Burley-on-the-Hill). The inspector in Scotland has completed in manuscript vol. i. of the Laing manuscripts in the University of Edinburgh, and a second volume of Lord Polwarth's manuscripts is in progress; also a report upon the manuscripts of Mrs. Tempest, preserved at Dalguise House, Perthshire. As regards Ireland, the seventh volume of the Calendar of the manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde is in progress, together with a report on the manuscripts of Mr. Clements, of Ashfield Lodge, Cotehill, co. Down.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, *à propos* of the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version, are showing a remarkable collection of treasures at their house in Queen Victoria Street. Luther's Hebrew Bible, with marginal notes in his own hand, a splendidly bound copy of the Bible of 1611, once the property of Queen Anne, with copies of many rare editions, are among the exhibits. A twelfth-century manuscript of the Latin Bible, in very tiny characters, which once belonged to Melanchthon, is among the curiosities.

Alston Rivers, Ltd., announce *The History of a Bedfordshire Family*, by William Austin, the family in question being that of Crawley.

While primarily of local interest, the book will contain much interesting information bearing on social life and manorial customs.

At a Council meeting of the Canterbury and York Society held on April 6, it was decided to issue another instalment of Bishop Grosseteste's register as the last part for 1910-11. The first part for 1911-12 will probably be the conclusion of the London register of Bishops Baldock, Newport, and Gravesend, which is expected to be ready in September.

An Anthology of Essex, edited by Miss C. Fell Smith (the editor of the excellent *Essex Review*), is announced for early publication by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., Ltd.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new volume, lvi., for 1910 of *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* is as substantial and well filled a collection as its predecessors. Besides a full record of the proceedings at the annual meeting in July last at Yeovil, it contains eight papers, with obituary notices, reviews, and miscellanea. The Natural History section of the Society is represented by the first instalment of what promises to be a comprehensive study of "The Molusca of Somerset," by Mr. E. W. Swanton. One or two of the papers have been issued separately, and have already been noticed in the *Antiquary*. Among the others is "Elton Ware," by Sir Edmund Elton, Bart., who, starting with complete ignorance of ceramics, and having his imagination fired by an idea inspired by watching tile-making in the brick-fields, has developed a most interesting industry, with results both curious and beautiful. An important paper, adding its quota of testimony to the desolation of the fourteenth-century terrible year, is "The Court Rolls of the Manor of Curry Rivel in the years of the Black Death, 1348-9," with a translation of the Rolls for those years, by the Rev. J. F. Chanter. An interesting little study in identification is "The 'Cantoche' of Domesday (1086)," by the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell. There are also important reports on remains found on Ham Hill, by Mr. St. George Gray, and on the Glastonbury Abbey Excavations, by Mr. Bligh Bond; and a valuable paper on "The History of the Manor of Newton Surmaville," by the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin.

The Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland, has issued vol. viii. of its *Journal* in two substantial parts. Like previous issues, they contain inscriptions from churches and churchyards in many parts of Ireland, with many illustrations of quaint and curious carvings, of coats of arms, and of various antiquities. We share the regret of the editor, Lord Walter FitzGerald, that more inscriptions of an older date than the average of those collected were not sent in; but the difficulties are no doubt considerable. It is painful to read that "at least three instances have occurred in the last few years of wanton and malicious injury to tombstones, either on account of the form they took, or because of the wording of the inscriptions they bore." Two of these outrages took place in County Dublin and one in County Cork. It is deplorable that such spiteful sacrilege should have occurred, and equally deplorable that not one was brought to justice for such crimes. The publications of the Association should find a place in every genealogical library.

We have received No. 4, January 1, 1911, of vol. i. of the *Journal* of the North Munster Archaeological Society, which bears witness to much fruitful activity. The Itinerary of St. Patrick through north-east Limerick, the coast forts and other antiquities of County Clare, seventeenth-century household furniture, Irish inscriptions at several places, Limerick place-names, Limerick cromleacs, and Limerick printing before 1801, are among the many topics discussed. The writers include many well-known Irish archaeologists.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on March 9, Professor W. Gowland in the chair, Mr. R. Garraway Rice presented his Report as Local Secretary for Sussex. He detailed the finding of palæolithic implements at Coates, in Sutton parish near Bignor Park, and at Coldwaltham in West Sussex, and also showed seven more from the Cuckmere Valley in East Sussex. Several neolithic implements were also described and exhibited. The Bronze Age was represented by a find of four palstaves at Beacon Hill, Elsted, Sussex, one of which was exhibited, as were also some pieces of an urn, found at Pulborough, which appeared to be of that description of pottery commonly assigned to the Late Celtic Age. The Roman Period was dealt with at length, many Romano-British discoveries being mentioned. The condition of Treyford and Elsted Churches was next reviewed. In consequence of the union of benefices and the building of a large church in 1849 to serve both parishes, Treyford Church has fallen into a ruinous condition for want of an available fund to keep it in repair. It is now roofless and overgrown with ivy. For the same reason the nave of Elsted Church has to a great extent been taken down, and presents the appearance of a most formal-looking ruin, the tops of such portions of the walls as remain having been rendered in cement. The chancel has been put in a good state of repair.

A palimpsest brass at Northiam was next dealt

with. It was to one John Sharp, who died in 1583. Having become loose, it was discovered that on the reverse was a portion of the border of a Flemish brass, bearing the words "deyhem die staerf," the last two words meaning "who died." Mr. Mill Stephenson, who contributed the facts about the brass, thinks that the first word was perhaps part of a name. Mr. Rice gave some items from the will of John Sharp, but there was no allusion to the memorial.

The next subject taken was sixteenth and seventeenth century cottages, which the writer said were fast disappearing. Slides of three were shown—viz., one formerly at Littleworth, another at Pulborough, which was taken down about 1902, and a third at Bignor, which is still standing. In the garden of the Pulborough cottage the fore portion of a dug-out boat, probably of prehistoric date, was found in 1901. Finally, the repairs in progress at Amberley Castle and Cowdray ruins were discussed; the former are being carried out at the cost of the Duke of Norfolk and the latter by Lord Cowdray. These repairs had been criticized by artists in consequence of the removal of ivy and other growth and the repairing of the walls, which gives them a new and more regular appearance. Mr. Rice was of opinion that the right thing was being done, and that the life of both of the buildings, by these judicious repairs, which are not in any sense "restorations," would be increased by a considerable period, probably centuries. He then put on the screen upwards of thirty photographs showing both of the buildings as they were ten years ago, and the appearance they presented in September last, calling attention to the more important points.

Dr. C. H. Read presided at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on March 16, when Mr. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on "Treasure-Trove and the Preservation for the Nation of Objects of Antiquity." Mr. Reginald Smith exhibited on behalf of the Dean and Chapter a bronze panel recently found near the south-east angle of the south transept of Winchester Cathedral. This relic of the Viking period had been brought to his notice by Mr. Nisbett, and consisted of a thin rectangular plate 11 inches by 17 inches, with several rivet-holes, for attachment, probably, to wood. The depth suggested a coffin, but it might have belonged to a book-cover. The engraving was in the style of the early eleventh century, and closely resembled the Vang gravestone in Norway. The St. Paul's Churchyard slab now in the Guildhall Museum, which had been dated about 1030, was in the same style, and virtually contemporary with the bronze, which was almost entirely free from the animal motive, and displayed the interlacing bands and union-knots of the period, an Oriental origin being suggested for the latter device.

A report by Mr. H. E. Balch and Mr. R. D. R. Troup on the exploration of a Late Celtic and Romano-British cave-dwelling at Wookey Hole, Somerset, was read at a meeting of the same Society on March 23. The report stated that it has been demonstrated that the entrance-gallery of the great cave of Wookey Hole (through which flows the

subterranean River Axe, and which is removed only by the width of the ravine from the Hyæna Den, explored by Professor Boyd Dawkins fifty years ago) was in use as a cave-dwelling for an extended period before and during the Roman occupation. The removal of an insignificant deposit of superficial material disclosed floor refuse of Roman age, which has been found to extend to an average depth of 6 inches, and to contain all the usual types of pottery, pins, needles, articles of bone and bronze, human remains, and coins ranging from Vespasian to Valentinian II. Some eighty coins are included in the list, and they cover practically the whole period. Below this, and definitely separated from it by a marked change in the character of the material, is an important deposit in which is to be found no trace of Roman influence, save that one silver coin of Marcia, 124-103 B.C., occurred near the top. Throughout the whole depth of the excavation relics of the domestic life of the cave inhabitants have occurred, exhibiting decorative art in pottery and in bone. Here also occurred a silver earring accompanying the left frontal bone of a girl, which, the only trace of this skeleton, lay in the ash of a fire; an ornament of bronze leaves, a bronze chain, and a bronze annular brooch. Similar brooches in iron occurred in the upper deposits. A very large series of iron articles was found. A vessel of curious interest is represented by fragments of an urn bearing incised markings in definite groups, which, from their regularity and consistent repetition, appear to be an inscription in some characters akin to Ogam. Bowls of wood, together with a spade of the same material, occurred in the rubbish of a goat's stable. Charred grain and pulse, together with burnt acorns, throw light upon the limited agriculture of the period, and these have been examined by Mr. Clement Reid, of Jermyn Street. The bird remains have been examined and reported upon by Mr. E. T. Reid, late of Jermyn Street. Remains of domestic and wild animals have been found, as also marine and land molluscs. The human remains present a problem, and it is practically certain that the persistent occurrence of these along with waste food bones indicates cannibalism. The work is not yet completed.



A meeting of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on April 5, Sir Henry Howorth presiding, when two skulls, each of which had been shown at different times as that of Oliver Cromwell, were exhibited. The first forms part of the collection at the Ashmolean Museum, but is not thought to be authentic. The other was exhibited by the Rev. H. R. Wilkinson, whose great-grandfather became possessed of it more than a century ago. Mr. Wilkinson read a paper in which he summarized all the known facts with regard to it, and certainly made a very strong case for its genuineness. The hair-covered head is transfixed by a spike on the broken end of a pole, and there is a quantity of hair on the face. The spike protrudes about half an inch from the top of the cranium. The wood of the pole was certainly old and worm-eaten more than a century ago. While Mr. Wilkinson was speaking, the head was taken

round the room for inspection, and was looked at with intense curiosity. The Chairman, in opening a discussion on it, pointed out that embalming was an extremely rare process in England in the seventeenth century. Certainly the body of a common malefactor would not be embalmed. The fact that this was the head of a body that had been embalmed showed that its owner must have been buried with peculiar honour, and afterwards treated with the greatest indignity. This could hardly have happened except in the case of Cromwell, and it was worthy of note that at the time the head first came to light it was not known, as it was at the present time, that Cromwell's body really was embalmed. In summing up he said it was extremely probable that they had there the head of that famous old Protector who did some wicked things but who also did many fine things for this England of ours. Professor Boyd Dawkins, who followed, pointed out how doubtful was the authenticity of skull No. 1, from the Ashmolean Museum. He was personally acquainted with Professor Rolleston, who sarcastically said that it must be the skull of Oliver Cromwell "when he was a young man." After the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Wilkinson stated that he is not in the habit of exhibiting the skull, which is preserved in all reverence at his private residence. He had ventured to show it before a learned society on account of the interesting questions, scientific and historical, which it raised.



At the February meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, Mr. Carlyon-Britton in the chair, Mr. Shirley Fox read a further instalment of the "Numismatic History of the First Three Edwards," by himself and his brother, Mr. H. B. Earle Fox. Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine supplied an account of an interesting discovery near Dundrum, co. Dublin, in 1893, of 650 half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of the gun-money coinage of James II., contained in a large earthenware vessel which he exhibited. The find added twelve varieties to the recorded list. About 1885 some 200 half-crowns of this issue had been found near the same site.



The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 13, Mr. W. Garson in the chair. In the first paper Mr. Thomas Wallace, F.S.A.Scot., Inverness, described the military roads and fortifications constructed in the Highlands by General Wade and his successors, noticing also the surviving milestones and bridges on these routes. The construction of the roads, which followed pretty much the old horse-tracks, was commenced in 1725, and continued till 1814. In the second paper Mr. James Ritchie described some old crosses and unlettered sepulchral monuments in Aberdeenshire which had not been previously described and photographed. In the third paper Mr. F. C. Eeles, F.S.A.Scot., described the excavation by the Hawick Society of Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, giving a detailed account of the architectural and other features brought to light by the investigation, and showing a large number of illustrations lent by the local society. He also described and exhibited rubbings of a number of small sepulchral slabs, with incised crosses, at Tullich, Aberdeenshire, and an

interesting Celtic cross, carved in relief, within a sunk oval on a boulder-stone on the island of Inchmarnock in the Dee, near Dinnet, also in Aberdeenshire. This newly discovered monument bears a close analogy to the only two monuments of the same kind that were previously known, one being St. Wallach's stone, in the old churchyard of Coldstone, Aberdeenshire, and the other St. Columba's pillow-stone at Iona. In the fourth paper the Rev. F. Odo Blundell gave some notes on the old church of St. Maelrutha at Arisaig, Inverness-shire, and described several monumental slabs of the West Highland type, bearing foliaceous ornamentation, hunting scenes, swords, and other emblems in the churchyard there. Similar slabs and a small free-standing cross, decorated with interlaced work and showing a man on horseback in the upper panel, in the churchyard of Kilchoan in Knoydart, were also described. He also gave an account of the examination of an artificial island in Loch nan Eala, in Arisaig. The island, which is 50 feet in diameter, is largely composed of logs forming a rectangular platform, enclosed by sloping piles or stags roughly pointed with an axe and driven into the bottom in two rows. The upper layers of logs are of oak, the largest measuring 53 feet in length and 30 inches in circumference; the lower layers are mostly of smaller logs and softer wood and branches.



At the meeting of the same Society held on April 10 Dr. Thomas Ross presided.—In the first paper Mr. Egerton Beck dealt with the history of the Hospital of St. Germain, near Seton, in East Lothian, on which the historians of Scottish monasticism have been able to throw little more light than that it was in existence in the thirteenth century. There are, however, some fifteenth-century documents in the Vatican which give interesting details of its history at that period, showing that it was connected with the See of Bethlehem, and served by an order of canons regular of St. Mary or of the Star of Bethlehem, whose presence in Scotland has hitherto escaped notice. The Bishop and Chapter of Bethlehem had possessions, chiefly hospitals, not only in the Holy Land, but throughout Europe, and among these are mentioned in a bull of A.D. 1266 the Church of St. Germain in the Diocese of St. Andrews in Scotland, and the oratory of New Bethlehem in London. The dress of the Bethlehemites in the case of the London Hospital is indicated as being like that of the Dominicans, but bearing on the black mantle in addition to the cross of the hospitallers the star of Bethlehem in red with a blue centre. In the reign of David II. the Hospital of St. Germain seems to have fallen into decay, and by the middle of the fifteenth century the Bishops of Bethlehem appear to have lost not only St. Germain, but also their English and Italian hospitals, and by the seventeenth century the very memory of the order had completely passed away in these countries.

In the second paper Mr. C. G. Cash gave some archaeological gleanings from the district round Aberfeldy, with illustrative drawings, chiefly of cup-marked stones and rock surfaces, including also the remains of a stone circle at Tegarmuchd and a circle of white quartz stones at Shian, in Glen Quaich.

In the third paper the Rev. D. Macrae gave notices of some unrecorded sculptured stones at Edderton, including a grave slab turned up in the churchyard, which bears at the top an incised cross with trefoil ends, and below it a long sword with reversed guard. The stone has evidently been used more than once, as there are initials carved at later dates over the cross, and a lion rampant in its fourth quadrant. A stone lintel, formerly in the mansion-house at Daan, now at Balnagown, shows curious carvings and quaint inscriptions, and a standing stone at Tombreck, parish of Foss, Perthshire, has a plain sunk Latin cross.

In the last paper Mr. Thomas Reid, Lanark, gave a notice of the life of William Lithgow, the traveller, in which he reviewed the evidence for the place and date of his birth, which pointed to the conclusion that he was born in the burgh of Lanark in 1582. His parentage and family connections were investigated, and the mysterious circumstances which led up to the incident of the loss of his ears discussed. The Dutch translation of his travels, of which only two copies were known to be preserved in Scotland, was alluded to on account of its illustrations.



The paper read at the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 21 was by Mr. F. Simpson on "The City Guilds or Companies of Chester," dealing principally with the Barber Surgeons' Company. Among the points touched upon or illustrated were the books and charters of the Company, the Phoenix Tower as a meeting-house, the Plague, the Miracle Plays and Midsummer Show, the seals of various companies, the City Waits, the close connection of the guilds with the civic authorities, the Nine O'Clock Bell, and old city inns and taverns.



Miss H. E. Ansell lectured before the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB on April 5, her subject being "The Normans in Sussex." Miss Ansell opened her lecture with a recapitulation of the events which led up to the Norman Conquest, and described the actual invasion. The Conqueror appropriated the lands of Harold, which comprised practically the whole of Sussex. These he divided among his favourites, while he reduced the holders to a state of indigence and servitude. The lands apportioned in Sussex were: (1) The Honour, or Barony, of Pevensey, which he gave to Robert, Earl of Moreton, or Mortaigne, his half-brother; (2) the Barony of Lewes, presented to his son-in-law, William de Warrene; (3) the Honour of Arundel, to his brother-in-law, Roger de Montgomery; (4) the Barony of Bramber, to William de Braose, one of his chief friends; (5) the Barony of Hastings, to the Earl of Eu, another friend; (6) certain rich manors had been given by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Fécamp, Normandy, and these grants were confirmed and added to by William: (7) other places were granted to the Archbishop, and were called "the Peculiars of Canterbury." These extended from Lewes into the Primate's own diocese; but legislation had since thrown these benefices into the Diocese of Chichester, although the Archbishop

still held the patronage. These "Peculiars," Miss Ansell told her hearers, were: Wadhurst; Buxted; Framfield; Uckfield; Isfield; Ringmer; Glynde; St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, Lewes; Stanmer; Patcham; Edburton; Tarring; Slindon; Tangmere; East Lavant; All Saints, Chichester; and Fagham. The large manor of Ashburnham was held by the same person prior to and after the Conquest. This was one of the few manors where such was the case, and it was interesting to note that it was held by a member of the same family at the present time. Portslade, a smaller manor, was held in the same way by Osward. It was exempt from land-tax, and the owner could change his residence at pleasure. True to his vow, William laid the foundations of a stately church and abbey, dedicated to St. Martin, at Battle, as a memorial of his great victory. William, however, died before its completion, and the honour of its consecration was reserved for his son, William Rufus. In those days Lewes was an important place. From an earlier date than that of Athelstan it had two mints, and up to the time of Harold it issued a silver coinage. The town and rape of Lewes occupied one-sixth of the whole county. There De Warrene built a magnificent castle, and made Lewes his principal residence. He also founded the Priory of St. Pancras there in 1077. The successive Earls added to the building of the latter, and it continued to have riches heaped upon it for about 500 years. At the Dissolution the site of 40 acres was given to Thomas Cromwell, who immediately set to work to pull down and level one of the finest monasteries in England; and so completely did he do his work that the very site of the Priory was forgotten, and was only unearthed in 1845 during the construction of the London, Brighton and South Coast branch line.

A meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on March 31, Dr. J. Hambley Rowe presiding. Mr. John Clapham read a paper on "The History of the Baptist Cause at Shipley." Mr. W. E. Preston gave a paper on "Local Pottery Manufacture." He said that the earliest examples of pottery in the district belonged to a period long anterior to the Roman occupations, and they were found in floors of caves and burial mounds. There was evidence of the existence of a pottery in the fourteenth century on Hope Hill, Baildon. Denholme had had its pottery at Soil Hill since about 1780. It was started by a family named Catherall, who were of Welsh origin. Another pottery was commenced at Eccleshill about 1830 by a Mr. Woodhead, who induced many skilful workmen to leave the Staffordshire potteries. The vessels made at Eccleshill were mostly in brown stoneware, decorated with hunting scenes, etc., and were glazed with salt instead of lead. The lecturer exhibited a number of interesting specimens of the Denholme and Eccleshill ware, and also fragments of the pottery of earlier times.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on March 29, Mr. F. W. Dendy being in the chair. Mr. John Graham, Coroner for Chester Ward, exhibited a British urn,

skull, etc., which were discovered in a grave near Clara Vale Colliery, Blaydon, and gave some particulars of the discovery. The remains were discovered on March 2 by a ploughman, and the matter was officially reported to Mr. Graham as coroner, who said they belonged to a respected British ancestor of his of over 2,000 years ago. Canon Greenwell had described the skull as the finest he had had through his hands, and he was loath to part with it. How their ancestor came to his death, said the coroner, it was not for him to say. Certainly he had not died of a skull fracture, which was a favourite way of putting people out of existence in those primitive days, before smokeless powder was invented. He had no doubt received an injury to some of the softer parts of his body, and that had put an end to his otherwise happy career. The teeth were in an excellent state of preservation. The Chairman said the breadth of the skull seemed to show that it belonged to one of the people of that Bronze Age who were so numerous and so powerful in that part of the country.

A report on the excavations at Corstopitum during 1910, with lantern illustrations by Mr. Robert Forster, F.S.A., was read by Mr. Knowles. A paper was also read from Dr. Richardson of Beloit, U.S.A., on Bishop Bek; and another paper from Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., on the History of the Manor of Coniscliffe, County Durham.

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A meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held on March 13, Mr. J. T. Hotblack presiding. The papers read were by Mr. F. J. Bennett, on "The Evolution of Chipping," and by Mr. W. G. Clarke, on "Pre-Crag Man in Norfolk." Many interesting exhibitions were made.

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The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Lewes on March 22. The report showed a membership of 848, but the Society is hampered by a debt of £300 on Barbican House. At the afternoon meeting three papers were read. The first was by Mr. Michell Whitley on "Visitations and Inventories of the King's Free Chapel of Bosham." In the second the Rev. W. Hudson gave some amusing extracts from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wiston in the fourteenth century. The third was by Mr. J. E. Ray, on the "Court Lodge, Udimore."

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Other meetings have been the annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 8, when a satisfactory report and balance-sheet were presented; an open meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 13, when various antiquities were exhibited; the annual meeting of the LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY in March, when Professor W. R. Lethaby gave an address on "Westminster Abbey as the Coronation Church"; the concluding Gloucester meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, when Mr. E. A. B. Barnard told the early history of Evesham as a borough; the meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 10, when Mr. T. Sheppard lectured on "The History of East

Yorkshire by Chart and Plan"; the annual meeting of the GALWAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 20; and the monthly meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 4.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

A HISTORY OF PAINTING. By Haldane Macfall, with a Preface by Frank Brangwyn. Volume i., of eight volumes to be illustrated with 200 plates in colour. London: T. C. and E. C. Jack, 1911. 4to., pp. xxiii, 254. Price 7s. 6d. net a volume.

The enterprise of this publishing house, which has already laid lovers of art under debt, surpasses itself in the project of which the present volume is a first instalment. The work is likely, too, to have a more abiding value than most handbooks of art biography, not only because a history of painting published under such auspices in many volumes, which begin with the cradle of the Italian Renaissance and end with Sargent and Manet, is a serious undertaking, but because a perusal of Mr. Macfall's chapters shows him to bring a fund of knowledge and a curiously fresh gift of expression to his task. The keynote is struck in Mr. Brangwyn's lively Preface, where, in characteristic vigour of utterance, he says "all arts are akin," that "sincerity and truth" should be sought for and praised in lesser men as well as in the giants, and that it is disastrous for one age of art to mimic another. Mr. Brangwyn makes a poke at the "antiquarian value" of much art criticism—"academic guesswork and the froth of wiseacres," as Mr. Macfall bluntly calls it in a later page. A history, however, is a history; and in the sequence of his chapters, which bear a lively and stimulating set of titles (such as "Wherein we are introduced to a Friar with a roving Eye," and "A Dandified Stiggins of Vast Hand's Skill"), Mr. Macfall in this volume presents a learned narrative of biographical and evolutionary detail. He even introduces it with an attempt at a survey of the Art of Antiquity. He is, however, at once critical and catholic. He is able to introduce a deft allusion to the draughtsmanship of Aubrey Beardsley in his account of Sandro Botticelli; his chapter or essay on that re-animate Greek strikes us as especially good and suggestive. Then, again, when he comes to deal with the giant of the Renaissance, Michelangelo himself, he contrives to tell the tale with a new attraction. Any student, indeed, who wants for his enjoyment of the great works in our own or foreign galleries something more than the inspiring persuasion of a Ruskin, will be able to use these volumes (if the standard of the first is maintained) as a ready guide to the facts

about the painters, their correlations, and their schools. Verrocchio was a pupil of Donatello and a teacher of Leonardo da Vinci.

When the reader gets accustomed to certain mannerisms of Mr. Macfall's writing, he begins to like them as expressive and sincere. After all, it is his business with great diligence to tell us that it is our business to "sense" the emotions of a painter. And it is helpful, when one is used to it, to think of the "fourteen hundreds" instead of the "fifteenth century."

Most of the twenty-seven colour-plates in this volume are quite good, and a miracle for the price when so much and such interesting letterpress is added. The "Virgin and Child" of Verrocchio is quite charming. It is a real possession to have the plate of Michelangelo's "Entombment" both for reverence and for study. The index of painters is very full and useful when one finds it. And we expect Mr. Macfall enjoyed drawing that map!

W. H. D.

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SEVEN SAGES OF DURHAM. Sketched by G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A. With 7 illustrations. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. 288. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The pen of the veteran Dean of Durham has not lost its cunning. These seven sketches—of Bishop Bury, of *Philobiblon* fame, Dean Wilson (1579-1581), Prebendary Peter Smart, Dr. Isaac Basire, Dean Denis Granville, and Bishops Warburton and Joseph Butler—are well written and make good reading; but why "Sages"? The term seems singularly inapplicable to such men as the vitriolic Peter Smart, for instance, or the shallow, overbearing Warburton, or the covetous Thomas Wilson, a layman who was forced upon the Durham chapter by Queen Elizabeth, and who, after writing brilliantly against "Usurie" and the love of money, was not at all scrupulous as to how he laid up treasure for himself. The opening sketch of Bishop Bury is among the best of the seven; but surely it is preposterous to speak of the Grolier Society of New York as knowing, "as we at home had forgotten, if we had ever known it, that Bury had been among the earliest fathers of modern language and of the creation of libraries in England" (p. 61). English book-lovers and men of letters have really never needed to be reminded of Bury's eminence as a collector and lover of books by the Grolier or any other society, though that famous New York society certainly did a generous and graceful thing in so handsomely marking the place of sepulture of the book-loving Bishop. Dean Kitchin draws a lifelike portrait of Dean Denis Granville, an undeniably spendthrift, but a man of winning personality and one of the stanchest of loyalists. The concluding papers on Bishop Warburton and Bishop Joseph Butler are by way of make-weights, but the author sketches very effectively the contrast between the bullying methods and temper of Warburton and the simple kindness and devotion to truth of Butler. Why does he go out of his way, however, to give vent (p. 242) to a pointless sneer at "the patriots of the Mafeking school," whoever they may be supposed to be?

COUNTY CHURCHES: ISLE OF WIGHT. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Nine plates and 12 text illustrations. London: *George Allen and Sons*, 1911. Foolscap 8vo., pp. xii, 180. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The churches of the Isle of Wight are not very striking, architecturally speaking, but they present points of interest of a diversified character. There is much good woodwork of late Elizabethan or early

ecclesiastical history of the Isle of Wight is an admirably condensed summary. Most readers will sympathize with his occasional characteristically vigorous denunciations of vandalism past and present. A conspicuous example of wanton destruction was that perpetrated at Newport in 1854, when the old church, rich in historic and architectural interest, was razed simply in order that a new and supposedly more ornate church might be built in its place. Fortunately, the fine Carolean pulpit was spared. A good illustration of it is given, which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page. It was the gift of a Stephen Marsh in 1636, and abounds in elaborate carving. The arrangement of churches is alphabetical, and Dr. Cox has included some account of the religious houses suppressed at the Dissolution. Both the plates and the text illustrations are to be commended. This useful book will be valued by residents in the Island, not less than by the numerous visitors yearly drawn to its shores by its many attractions.

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CAT'S-CRADLES FROM MANY LANDS. By Kathleen Haddon. With 59 illustrations. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.*, 1911. 8vo., pp. xvi, 95. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The making of string figures, as all anthropologists know, is a common amusement all over the world, and it was a happy inspiration which led Miss Haddon to collect and illustrate in this attractive little volume so large a selection of examples. The names and designs are naturally often related to local circumstances, while the variety is endless. Some are crude and poor; others are complicated and highly finished. Ethnologically these curious and often amazing tricks and games have a value which, as Miss Haddon says, has not yet been worked out. There are indications of folklore connections which deserve careful study. But apart from the scientific side of the subject, there is a world of fun and ingenious amusement to be derived from a study of the numerous examples here brought together. Both young and old who are clever with their fingers and have an instinct for ingenuity will find their account in this little book, which does its compiler much credit. Miss Haddon has added a brief bibliography.

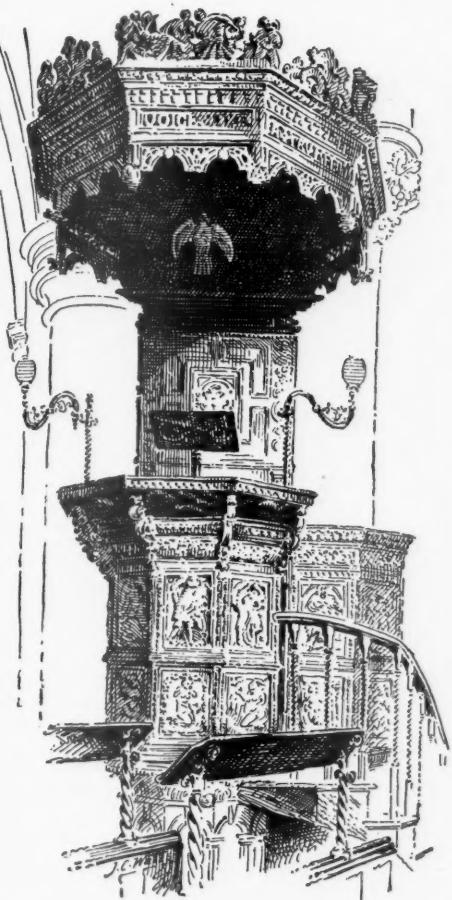
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GLASPERLEN UND PERLEN-ARBEITEN IN ALTER UND NEUER ZEIT. Von Gustav E. Pazaurek. Seven plates and 96 figures in the text. Darmstadt: *Alexander Koch*, 1911. Imperial 4to., pp. 50. Price Mk. 6.

John Ruskin, in his *Stones of Venice*, lifted up his voice against the use of glass beads, and, speaking of "the men engaged in chopping up glass rods, their hands vibrating with a perpetual and exquisitely timed palsy," says, "every young lady, therefore, who buys glass beads is engaged in the slave trade, and in a much more cruel one than that which we have so long been endeavouring to put down." Nevertheless, within the last few years beadwork has again become fashionable, which our author attributes to the *Biedermeier* revival in Germany, and which may perhaps be ascribed equally, in this country, to the craze for the "simple life" and garden cities; and, the time being ripe for it, he has produced a

CAROLEAN PULPIT, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

seventeenth-century date. There are one or two Norman fonts, a fifteenth-century stone pulpit (Shorwell), a variety of interesting old monuments, a good many brasses, and some sixteenth-century plate. Dr. Cox knows the island churches well, and within the last twelve months has re-inspected all save three. It is hardly necessary to say that the descriptions are full and accurate, and that the Introduction on the



short but valuable treatise on the whole subject of beads, dealing with the processes of their manufacture, their history through the ages, and their application to the fashions of the present day.

In the description of the processes we are shown how from the ardent fires of the crucible and blow-pipe are produced pearls which may outvie those gathered in the cool depths of Eastern seas, and we are taught something about that marvellous production of Roman and Venetian glass-makers, so often moulded into the form of beads, known as *millefiori*. The portion of the work which will, however, most interest the readers of the *Antiquary* is that devoted to an historical account of the use of beadwork in the Middle Ages. Theophilus, it is true, says nothing in his *Schedula diversarum artium* about beads, as he perhaps considered them to be beneath his notice; but there are several examples of beaded embroideries of the thirteenth century to be found in Germany of which we have some illustrations given us. Of these the most interesting are the mitre of the Bishops of Halberstadt, decorated with real pearls as well as beads; a wooden reliquary, the rim of which is covered by a broad band of bead embroidery, preserved in the Cathedral of Münster; and a little pyx, of the usual thirteenth-century type, with beadwork attached to the lid, the body and the spreading foot, now in the art museum of Cologne. That part of the treatise which deals with modern beadwork gives a large number of specimens exhibited at various art centres in Germany, with the names of their designers; and the whole book forms a most useful and interesting guide to a somewhat obscure, though fascinating, branch of art needlework.

J. T. P.

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THE CUSTOMS OF OLD ENGLAND. By F. J. Snell. With 17 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 312. Price 6s.

Mr. Snell is on the right lines in this book. He treats of old English customs, not from the usual picturesque, descriptive point of view, but "in their fundamental relation to the organized life of the Middle Ages." The design is ambitious, and to be fully executed would need space much in excess of that provided in this volume. The weakness of the book, indeed, is that it touches upon so many aspects of mediæval life, and covers so much ground, that thoroughness in any one department is impossible. For instance, the pages on mediæval punishments for various crimes and misdemeanours, especially fraudulent practices by tradesmen (pp. 216-221), merely touch the fringe of a wide subject. However, the author is well aware of his omissions, and it is a more grateful office for the reviewer to point out how readable and useful the book is so far as it goes. Many familiar customs are here treated in connection with their setting in mediæval life; but there are also many points brought out which will be by no means so familiar to the intelligent general reader for whom the book is intended. Such, for example, was the position of the old-time Serjeant-at-Law as the link between the Universities and the English Judiciary (pp. 127-144). Mr. Snell also has some good and suggestive pages on municipal customs and by-laws

(though the latter term is hardly applicable, at least in its modern sense), as forming connecting links between the Judiciary and the City. The aspects of mediæval life here illustrated by old customs and usages are grouped as Ecclesiastical, Academic, Judicial, Urban, Rural, and Domestic—a comprehensive list. It is a suggestive book, worth buying, and worth careful reading. There is a fair index. The illustrations, which are much to the point, are mostly from mediæval sources.

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THE PEDIGREE REGISTER. Vol. i. Edited by George Sherwood, London, 1907-1910. Published by the Editor, 227, Strand. Imperial 8vo., pp. 390. Price 35s.

The *Pedigree Register* is a well-printed quarterly periodical, and the first volume consists of the numbers issued from June, 1907, to March, 1910. The whole, which is well indexed, forms a goodly book of 390 pages. The aim of this magazine is to set forth the descent of "the professional and middle classes." The various entries are set out in pedigree and not in narrative form. Space is usually left for additional details, and the magazine is printed on special paper, prepared to take pen and ink. Such a journal cannot fail to attract and be useful to genealogists who are working in the humbler fields of ancestral descent. The editor contributes (pp. 273-278) a helpful article termed "Leading Records in Pedigree Cases," wherein is set forth a long list, arranged in chronological order, of the chief sources of genealogical information from Domesday Survey down to the modern publications of the Index Society. Most of this list refers to documents and calendars at the Public Record Office. It is, however, not a little surprising that no reference is made to the Lay Subsidy Rolls, which are more prolific in aids to the pedigree-hunter than any other class of ancient records. A notice of Dr. Bradbrook's "Records of Quarter Sessions" draws attention to printed accounts of these records for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, in addition to those of Bucks. But the writer of this notice omits to mention by far the best work as yet done in connection with this generally neglected class of records—namely, Mr. Hamilton's small volume on Devonshire, published in 1878, and the two full volumes by Rev. Dr. Cox on the Derbyshire Quarter Session documents in 1890, followed by a calendar in 1899. Nor is any reference given to much good work done with the like records of the North and the West Ridings of Yorkshire.

In sending out this volume to the press, Mr. Sherwood has adopted an expedient which is not to be commended, and which, so far as the present writer's experience of over forty years goes, is entirely novel. A type-written page of "Points for Reviewer" is inserted at the beginning of the book!

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NOTES ON WILTSHIRE NAMES. By John C. Longstaff. Vol. i: Place-Names. Bradford-on-Avon: W. Dotesio, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 166. Price 3s. 6d. net; post free 3s. 9d.

It is gratifying to note the increased attention which is being paid—not in the old style of guess-work, but scientifically—to the fascinating subject of place-names. Professor Skeat and Mr. Duignan

between them have accounted in a most satisfactory manner for some seven or eight counties, and now Mr. Longstaff sends out a companion book on Wiltshire place-names. His work is sound in the main. Like all students of a difficult subject, the best he can occasionally offer is a guess; but it is offered as such, and only in default of something more certain. Mr. Longstaff uses the best authorities, and applies the historical method. He professes that his book is not for scholars, but for the ordinary reader—the “man in the street”—who has an intelligent interest in the town and village names of his county. The work is, however, scholarly, and should appeal to both classes of students. But considering the audience Mr. Longstaff has in view, we wonder occasionally that he is not a little more explicit. For example, we are told that Winterbourne Monkton (p. 27) is “the enclosure of the monks on the winter stream”; but a few words might have been added explanatory of “winter stream”—of the natural phenomenon so common in the chalk country, which accounts for the abundance of Winterbournes in Wilt and Dorset. But this is a trifle. The book is a useful addition to the growing list of works of its class.

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In December last Mr. T. Sheppard delivered his presidential address to the Hull Shakespeare Society, entitled “Bacon is Alive! being a reply to Sir Edwin Durning Lawrence’s *Bacon is Shakespeare*.” This has now been published by Messrs. G. Brown and Sons, Ltd., Hull, price 1s. net. It is an amusing brochure, though disfigured by a few misprints; but we doubt whether such preposterous nonsense as that contained in Sir Edwin’s book deserves any reply or serious notice whatever. We have also on our table copies of the new editions, fifteenth and eleventh respectively, of Mr. W. T. Lynn’s well-known and useful little books on *Remarkable Comets* and *Remarkable Eclipses* (London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, Ltd.; price 6d. net each).

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Conspicuous in the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, is the first part of a learned paper by Mr. J. Maitland Anderson on “The Beginnings of St. Andrews University, 1410-1418,” in which he shows how able and distinguished were the men who founded the new seat of learning. Professor Firth sends four characteristic “Jacobite Songs” of temp. George I., taken from broadsides in the Douce Collection in the Bodleian. Among the other contents is a study of “Scottish Burgh Records,” by Dr. George Neilson. The principal articles in the *Musical Antiquary*, April, are the conclusion of Mr. Tillyard’s learned study of “Greek Church Music,” and a contribution on “English Chanting,” by Mr. Robert Bridges, which should be studied by the musical authorities of our cathedrals and churches. The *Essex Review*, April, has a suggestive paper by Mr. Eliot Howard, entitled “Essex Hedgerows as Landmarks of History”; and among the other papers is a “Perambulation of Great Maplestead,” from a record of 1776, valuable for its preservation of field-names. The *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, January, is largely philological, dealing in detail with Jacob Bryant’s Anglo-Romani Vocabulary. We have also received Part 14 of Mr. Harrison’s useful dictionary

of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.; price 1s. net); *Rivista d’Italia*, March, and the *American Antiquarian*, January—March, which appears under new editorship.



Correspondence.

SANCTUARY RINGS.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE recent valuable and exhaustive work by Dr. Cox, *The Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers*, leaves much yet unsaid as to the reason for those remarkable features on church doors which are usually known as “sanctuary rings,” a name which will doubtless attach to them as long as the recollection of sanctuary endures. Dr. Cox dismisses the whole subject very curtly in a few sentences, and leaves one under the impression that, in his opinion, they were rings by which to pull-to the door, and nothing else. The fact that a large proportion of church doors are provided with closing rings has nothing to do with the question, since these can never be confounded with the great rings placed in the mouths of monsters which are generally, and I am still inclined to think correctly, styled “sanctuary rings”; and if the following four propositions can be established, a good reason will be given for the retention of the popular name.

First, they are not knockers; second, they are not closing rings; third, they must have had some special significance; and fourth, they were associated with the ideas of sanctuary in the minds of the people.

First; not one of these rings was provided with a boss, or had a striking-plate on the door, where that was of wood, to receive the blow. I have sketched and measured a great number of the Continental examples, and have photographs to a large scale of those Italian ones which I have not seen. I have also Lauro Pozzi’s book on Italian bronze doors to refer to, and I cannot find any exception to this rule. At Durham the ring, which is 11½ inches in external diameter, and weighs about 16 pounds, is suspended 4½ inches from the door, so that it would have been impossible to have made any effective noise with it had anyone improperly attempted to use it as a knocker.

Second; most of these rings are placed on the doors in such a position that they could not have been used, or used only with difficulty, as closing rings. At Durham the ring is set 6 feet above the door-step, and on, I think, the leaf of the door which has to be closed first. The central door of St. Mark’s, Venice, has eight of these rings in a line across the centre, not one of which is near enough to the meeting-rail to use as a closing ring. At Ravello, again, the rings are too high up, like that of Durham; while at Benevento there are four, of which obviously two could never have been used for such a purpose. All the bronze doors of the Renaissance period, and most of the mediæval bronze doors

in Italy, and all those of Greco-Byzantine origin, are without heads and rings altogether. There are none to the great bronze doors of St. Peter's, and the three famous doors of the Baptistry of Florence, each leaf of which weighs several tons, are without any closing rings at all.

Third; the manner in which these great sanctuary rings have been preserved shows the estimation they were held in by past generations, which we know very well was not due to their regard for the architectural taste of their predecessors. At San Ambrogio, Milan, although the ancient cypress-wood doors to which they were originally affixed were destroyed in 1750, the ancient heads and rings, with their cryptic inscription, were replaced on the new ones. The ancient doors of Susa were in like manner removed, but the great bronze heads and rings have been preserved in the Treasury; and I found some years ago the sanctuary ring still attached to an old removed door preserved in the Cathedral of Westerås, Sweden. Indeed, the Durham ring in all probability does not occupy its original position, but was removed from the west front of the church when Pudsey erected the Galilee. Across the bronze doors of the Grotto of St. Michael on Monte Sant' Angelo is a row of lions' heads with rings in their mouths, which, to this day, the pilgrims take care to touch and to kiss their hands afterwards.

Fourth; that door-rings, even common closing rings, were associated with the idea of sanctuary in the minds of the people seems sufficiently proved by the two cases in London and Arundel cited by Dr. Cox (pp. 230, 256). In both cases the fugitive was possessed with this idea, and rushed at and seized the ring; and although he was at the time forcibly dragged away from his place of refuge, the Bishop, with all the authority of the Church, supported the fugitive's contention, and he was restored to the sanctuary he had claimed. In both cases the door appears to have abutted directly on to the street, as is often the case with city churches, without any intervening churchyard or other consecrated precinct, and though the circumstance of the door being shut prevented the fugitive from getting access to the building, he believed that it was sufficient to clutch the ring, and his faith saved him. It should be noticed that these great sanctuary rings were placed on doors accessible to everybody, as at Durham, where it was placed on the north door, which gave on to the palace yard, frequented by the general townsfolk, whereas had it been placed on any other door it would have been enclosed by the conventional buildings. Nor should it be forgotten that the idea that in the clutching of the ring was to be found safety was an idea which had been handed down from high antiquity, for there is the well-known case related by Herodotus, book vi., chap. xci., where in Ægina a prisoner had fled to the Temple of Ceres and laid hold on the door-handles and clung to them, and, though he was dragged away, the Æginetæ were afterward unable to avenge their impiety.

I think I have said sufficient to show that at least these rings were not knockers and not closing rings, and that they were much too important and of too distinctive a character to be regarded as merely ornaments. What, then, were they? I think, until

some new and better theory is started which may account for them, the most common-sense view to take of the subject requires us still to call them "sanctuary rings."

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BIRSY (ORKNEY) AND "JO. BEN."
TO THE EDITOR.

Will your contributor in your April number, p. 136, who states "Jo. Ben., as John Bellenden loved to call himself," kindly say what his authority is for this statement?

Jo. Ben. in his *Descriptio*, dated 1529, mentions—(1) the suicide of Sir James Sinclair, which we know took place in 1536-7; (2) that the Battle of Summerdale was fought in 1527, whereas it was in 1529; (3) that the English invasion of Orkney took place in 1502, August 13, when Sir John Elder, the English leader, was drowned, whereas the invasion took place in 1558, August 13, when Sir John Clere, the English Admiral, was drowned; (4) that the Earl of Caithness slain at Summerdale was the *avus* of the Earl ruling at the time Ben wrote in 1529, whereas the Earl who was slain was succeeded by his son in 1529, and the latter by his grandson in 1582, the first Earl of whom the slain Earl could have been described as *avus*. Ben's *Descriptio* must therefore have been written after 1582. His date, 1529, may be a slip for 1592; but the original manuscript does not now exist. His account of Summerdale Battle reads as though it had been written long after the event. As John Bellenden died in 1550, he could scarcely love to call himself Jo. Ben. in 1582 or after. If the date 1529 was deliberately so written by the author, then, seeing that his dates are all wrong, his folklore is exaggerated, and generally the whole account bears a suspicious look, I would suggest that the author may have been writing Jo[ci] Ben[eficium]!

Was Ben Jonson ever known as Jo. Ben.? I have been told that there is a rhyme in which "Ben Jonson, Jo. Ben." occurs, but cannot get any further information on the subject. Mr. William Fowler, the Scottish poet, was an exile in Orkney, and his manuscripts have been preserved in the Hawthornden Collection. Ben Jonson, when on his famous visit to William Drummond, of Hawthornden, a nephew of Fowler, may have there got material from Fowler's manuscripts on which he wrote the *Descriptio* as a skit on Orkney.

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ERRATA.—April *Antiquary*, p. 159, col. 2, line 14, for *Hankhurst* read *Hawkhurst*; *ibid.*, line 18, for *affectively* read *effectively*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.